The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7283. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE.

AMENDMENTS INCREASING THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE HOUSE—THE QUESTION OF REORGANIZING THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-day, at the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate passed by the Schurz resolution on Louisiana and took up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Numerous amendments have been made to the bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The total amount appropriated by the amended bill being $18,791,954, an increase over the amount appropriated by the House of $369,512. The following are the principal items of increase reported by the Senate committee: Mints and Assay offices, $82,500; of which the Philadelphia Mint gets $35,000; San Francisco, $22,000, and Carson City, $18,000. No provision was made in the bill, as passed by the House, for pay of salaries of members and officers of the Legislature of Utah. Twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars is reported for this purpose by the Senate Committee. The clerical force of the Adjutant General's office is increased thirty-five in number, and the amount is increased $45,800; the Surgeon General's office, sixteen additional clerks and $20,800. The item for photo lithographing in the Patent Office is raised from $40,000 to $100,000. The pay of the Senate Clerks is raised $4,800, and that of the House Clerks is reduced $4,760. As reported by the Senate Committee there is a reduction of $1,966,000 as compared with the bill of last year. An amendment reducing the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from $6,000 to $5,000 per annum, proposed by the committee, was lost in the Senate. Twenty-four pages of the bill were passed upon without material changes and with little debate. Upon the section reported by the Senate Committee, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics and Commerce, a debate sprang up which continued without result until the hour of adjournment. No provision was made in the bill by the House for the Bureau of Statistics. The new section simply reorganizes that bureau and adds commercial statistics placing the consolidated bureau under charge of a commission at an annual salary of $3,500. The expense of this proposed bureau is about one thousand dollars in excess of that for the present Bureau of Statistics. Senator Windham urged the amendment, saying that if it failed of adoption we would be unable to obtain any reliable information in relation to the internal and foreign commerce of the country. At this time when the attention of the people was being directed to obtaining increased facilities for internal transportation it was of the highest importance that something should be done to collect reliable data of our internal commerce, which is fifty times greater than our foreign commerce. At present we have the Bureau of Statistics and the Register of the Treasury doing the same work, and the importance of reorganization is shown by the fact that last year there was a discrepancy in the reports of those two officers in the report upon aggregate tonnage of 204,000 tons. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Boutwell, Thurman, and Stephenson.

PROPOSITION TO UTILIZE DEAD LETTER INFORMATION.

Mr. Merriam, of New-York, made a novel proposition in the House to-day, to authorize the use of information received in the Dead Letter Office in the prosecution of criminals. There is much diversity of opinion among lawyers about the right of the Government to make any use whatever of this information, and under existing law no use is made of it. It often happens that dead letters contain counterfeit money, and information which would lead to the immediate arrest of guilty parties. As the law now stands, if a clerk in the Dead Letter Office should discover a plot to assassinate his personal friend, he would have no power to give warning of the danger.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The rapidity with which the Appropriation bills are passed this session is unprecedented. The Senate took up the Legislative bill to-day, and would have completed it but for the discussion which arose on the proposition to organize a Bureau of Statistics and Commerce. It has been usual, for many years past, to increase in the Senate the amounts appropriated by the bills as they came from the House, in very large sums. Usually there are a multitude of amendments offered by individual Senators to be referred to the committee under the rules. In the case of the bill which was before the Senate to-day, there only one or two such amendments, and they were not important. The whole amount of the increase, as reported from the Senate Appropriation Committee, was less than four hundred thousand dollars, while it has often happened heretofore that the increase in this bill in the Senate has reached three or four millions of dollars. The committees of both Houses have cut the appropriations down to the very lowest possible amounts, and there is nothing in the bills thus far reported to justify partisan attacks by the Democrats. It seems likely now that all the appropriation bills will be passed in a comparatively short time, and that the political discussion of the session will take place upon other bills, and particularly upon the propositions concerning Southern and Louisiana affairs.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

A conference of the two Committees on Appropriations was held to-day, at which it was decided to insert items in the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $375,000 for the Signal Service, $200,000 for extension and improvement of the Capitol grounds, and $50,000 for repairs to the Capitol building.

THE LATEST CUBAN WAR SCARE.

The Cuban bondholders are every little while making efforts to renew the excitement concerning Spanish affairs. The condition of the negotiations between this Government and Spain remains unchanged, and just as they were when interrupted by the latest change of the Spanish Government. Spain was willing to make the same payment to the United States, for indemnity to the families of the murdered Americans among the crew of the Virginius, that she made to Great Britain. As no colored men were among the Americans who were killed, the difference in the amount paid for white men and negroes was not a disturbing question, but Spain is not willing to give up her claim for payment for the Virginius, which she claims was a lawful prize, and the United States insists upon the withdrawal of that claim precedent to the settlement of the other questions at issue. This is represented to have been the point in controversy, when for about the sixteenth time since President Grant was elected, Spain suddenly passed under a new Government, which makes new negotiations necessary.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SCOTT'S PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Railroads to-day, the subcommittee to whom was referred Scott's Texas and Pacific Railroad bill submitted their report. It was not acted on by the full committee, which, on the conclusion of its reading, adjourned until Wednesday evening next to hear argument concerning the proposition of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California for the amendment of the bill so as to authorize the latter company to construct and control the California end of the road, and also compete for the enjoyment of Government aid east of the Colorado River if they first construct that portion of the transcontinental line. The amendments recommended by the subcommittee have been heretofore published. It is considered doubtful if some of them be sanctioned by the full committee.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in a letter to Delegate Chipman, inclosing a draft of a bill for the support of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, say the entire estimated expenditure, less the interest on the 3.65 bonds, is $2,755,800. The interest on the 3.65 bonds is $365,000, which, with the above estimate, makes a total of $3,120,800. The say the tax of two per cent. on the present valuation of property will yield but $1,964,620, and from this should be deducted an amount to meet the failure in the payment of taxes, say not less than fifteen per cent., or $294,693, leaving $1,669,927 as the largest amount that can be relied upon. This difference between the amount received from taxes and from licenses, "estimated at about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars," and from water rates "estimated at about sixty-five thousand dollars," which constitute substantially all the revenue of the district, will have to be provided for by Congressional appropriations.

ALABAMA AFFAIRS.

It appears from official data, that there were in Alabama, on the 3d of November last, 679 troops, including thirty-six officers. These were distributed to thirty places—four being the lowest, and fifty-eight the highest, number of soldiers at any one place. In the House, to-day, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, objected to the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs sitting during the session of the House unless it sat with open doors. Republican members of that committee desire the statement to be made that the committee has heretofore sat with closed doors, on the suggestion of Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, one of the Democratic members.

THE CLAIMS OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to Congress in relation to the claim of the Roman Catholic Mission of St. James to the whole military reservation at Fort Vancouver, which is valued at one million dollars. The claim is based on an act of Congress of 1848, and has been before the War Department for many years. The department resists the claim, on the ground that this religious establishment is not a mission according to the sense of the act of 1848. The Secretary suggests that the matter be submitted to a court and jury for determination.

THE NEBRASKA JUDICIARY INQUIRY.

Representative Sener, Chairman of the Committee on the Department of Justice, to-day presented a report asking to be discharged from further inquiry into the judicial expenses of Nebraska, as the evidence before them satisfies them that there are no facts to justify such inquiry.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

The Post Office Department has effected an arrangement with the Mallory Line of steam-ships to convey a weekly mail from New-York to Key West for the sum of $100 per trip in lieu of $32,000 per year under the former arrangements with that line.

BILLS INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

The following are among the most important bills introduced and referred to the proper committees: By Mr. Merriam, of New-York, to prevent the issue of United States and national bank notes of greater denominations than $100; also, limiting the tax on bank deposits in regard to the collection of drafts and checks; also, authorizing the use of information received through the Dead Letter Office when its use will prevent or punish crime. By Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania, to amend the National Currency act; also, to establish a uniform system for protesting commercial paper. By Mr. Banning, of Ohio, to establish a branch mint at Cincinnati. By Mr. Lewis, of Tennessee, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis. By Mr. E. H. Roberts, to reform the Gregorian year. By Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz-John Porter case. By Mr. Hale, of Maine, making appropriations for tests of American steel, iron, and other metals.

THE EXPENSES OF ENTERTAINING THE HAWAIIAN KING.

In the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the rules were suspended and the bill passed, 164 to 76, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

THE LOUISA HOME.

A long discussion took place in the House to-day on a bill to relieve from taxation the charitable institution in Washington, endowed by Mr. Corcoran, and known as the Louisa Home for Indigent Old Ladies of the District of Columbia. It was finally passed.

AN ORDER AS TO TAKING RECESS, AND DEBATE ON APPROPRIATION BILLS.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sargent submitted an order providing that during the balance of the session it should be in order at any time to move a recess, and pending an Appropriation bill to limit speeches to five minutes each on pending amendments. The order was laid over till to-morrow at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Richard L. Law ordered to the command of the Dictator at Key West, Fla.; Lieut. Richard Rush to the receiving-ship Potomac at Philadelphia; Master Charles A. Clarke to the Michigan; Capt. William F. Spear is detached from the command of the Dictator, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Ensign Joel A. Barker from the Michigan, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $10,590,796; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,555,000; coin, $71,034,251, including coin certificates, $28,110,300; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

CALIFORNIA.

THE CROP PROSPECTS—DISCOVERY OF A RICH SILVER MINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—A rain-storm has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours, and has been general throughout the State. The crop prospects are favorable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—There is much excitement in Santa Clara on account of the discovery of a rich silver mine in that county. The ledge has been traced ten miles, and experts say it is a genuine ledge of silver mixed with lead. Work on it will commence immediately.

Navigation is suspended on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

Proceedings were commenced yesterday to oust Rosener, the City Assessor, from office on account of frauds in collecting poll taxes.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, held to-night, the annual report of the Treasurer of the board was presented and showed the membership to be 1,115. In March, 1872, it was 525. The receipts during the year were $6,181 53, and the expenditures $5,078 47. A committee announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would, in the Spring, place early trains on the New-York branch, to arrive in Philadelphia and New-York at about 10 o'clock A. M.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

AN ORGANIZATION TO EXPEL REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

LEASES AND EMPLOYMENT REFUSED TO COLORED MEN, AND WHITE MEN OSTRACIZED IN BUSINESS AND SOCIALLY—TWO THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN HOMELESS WANDERERS IN CADDO PARISH—REPORT OF MAJOR MERRILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following dispatch has been received here:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16, 1875.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

A report has just been received from Major Merrill at Shreveport, which is too long for telegraphic transmission, but will be sent by mail. The following is an epitome almost in Major Merrill's own words:

The threats made before the election to drive from the community all that voted the Radical ticket are being carried out. Combinations among the whites are forming, and recruiting by every form of pressure, by which all negroes who voted the Radical ticket are to be refused work or leases. All the whites not belonging to the combination are to be ostracized. Already more than 500 families, including at least 2,000 people, of all ages and sexes, are wanderers without means to go elsewhere, powerless to find other homes where they are, and on the verge of starvation in midwinter. Theft and other crimes may result, and it is feared that the bitter feeling naturally resulting from the sense of injustice received may run into one of revenge. These harmless people will gradually drift together, and the white people are not slow, as the past has shown, to set afloat inflammatory rumors of intentions of organized violence on the part of the negro, and, where the revolver and mob law are the common resort in such cases, as they usually have been here, disorders more or less extensive are sure to result if some preventive is not found for such a state of things.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

THE HOUSE AWAITING THE REPORT OF THE FULL COMMITTEE—DEMOCRATIC EMBARRASSMENT ON THE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—No caucus of the House Republicans has yet been called to hear the report of the committee, made a week ago, or to consider and report upon the proper party action to be taken with reference to Louisiana affairs. It is stated, however, that the committee of nine have agreed upon a report to make to the caucus, which recommends that a joint resolution be passed indorsing the Kellogg Government and sustaining the action of the President. Some of the committee are anxious that there should be a caucus at once to receive and consider this report, but members have grown cautious about committing themselves, and it is not certain that another caucus will be convened till the committee, which has gone to New-Orleans, returns.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Marshall, the Democratic member of the committee, after consultation with his colleagues, decided to follow the other members to New-Orleans. The first thought of many of the Democrats was that they would stand upon the Foster report, and would decline to have anything to do with another investigation. They concluded this would not do, for whatever their organs may say publicly, they know very well that a report by Messrs. Wheeler, Hoar, and Frye, will have as much weight as a report from any other three members of the Republican Party, or of the House. The attempt to create prejudice against the report of these members before they left Washington, is evidence of the fear of the opposition that it will controvert the statements of the Foster report; but the committee have not gone to New-Orleans with that purpose in view. If the Foster report is truthful, it will be sustained by the remaining members of the committee, though the second report will not be a special plea for the opposition.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

ARRIVAL OF MR. PINCHBACK IN WASHINGTON—NO ACTION YET ON HIS CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Pinchback, who arrived here this morning, direct from New-Orleans, was on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. He reports all excitement allayed at New-Orleans and believes the recognition of Kellogg by Congress and the admission of himself to a seat in the Senate will end the conflict in Louisiana. He has not determined whether he will file the certificate of his election last week by the Kellogg Legislature, and will make no movement for a few days to obtain admission to the Senate.

PUBLIC OPINION.

MEETING IN LOUISVILLE ON SATURDAY NIGHT—SUBSTANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—The public meeting at the Court-house Saturday night, to protest against the action of the military in New-Orleans, was the largest gathering held here for years. Speeches were made by Hon. Boyd Winchester, Hon. Isaac Caldwell, and others. A letter from Gov. Leslie was read, in which, after denouncing the interference by the military, he says: "One of the most alarming features in the history of these usurpations is that the Chief Executive, in his recent message, justifies them, however unconstitutional, on the ground of expediency, and does not hesitate to avow his conviction that, if it could be done, the outlawry of most respectable citizens of Louisiana and their subjection to the tender mercies, not of a Jeffrey, but of an American layman, would be the best solution of the problem in the State." After the reading of the letter and the speeches, it was resolved that the military interference with the rights of the State Legislature under the authority of the Federal Executive was not only unwarranted by the Constitution, but was effected in utter disregard of the acts of Congress, wisely intended to define and limit his powers and protect the constitutional rights of the people; that this dangerous encroachment upon the rights of States, unless rebuked by the enlightened public sentiment, threatens the utter subversion of the American system of government. The time may come when other States now free may be stricken down by the strong arm of the Federal Government. Also, that it is the duty of the Federal Government to redress wrongs inflicted upon the oppressed people of Louisiana, and restore them to the full uninterrupted exercise of their constitutional rights.

PROTEST BY RICHMOND AGAINST MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.—The City Council this evening adopted a series of resolutions setting forth the recent arbitrary acts of the General Government in Louisiana; charging the President with violating the guarantees of the liberties of the people, and utterly disregarding and setting aside the Constitution; protesting against such violent and unprecedented outrages; invoking the consideration of the American people to the precedent, which, if fixed, can be followed as to an electoral college, and thus the control of the Government by a party may be perpetuated by the Army of the United States against the will of the people; and tendering sympathy to the people of Louisiana, and expressing respect and admiration for the self-control which has enabled them to bear such grievous wrongs, and which will support them until relieved by the peaceable but prompt sympathy, judgment, and action of the American people.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SHERIDAN BY CLERGYMEN OF BOSTON AND VICINITY—A MISSOURI BISHOP ON THE OUTRAGES.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The Methodist preachers of Boston and vicinity to-day unanimously passed resolutions indorsing and thanking the President and Gen. Sheridan for their action on the Louisiana troubles, also thanking Wendell Phillips for his recent speech in Faneuil Hall. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, who was present, drew a gloomy picture of the oppression of the Southern negroes, and said that a tithe of the disturbances in that section had not been told.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

THE STRUGGLE IN MASSACHUSETTS BETWEEN DAWES AND HOAR—THE DEMOCRATS AND CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—NO NOMINATION BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The Republicans enter the Senatorial contest in the Legislature to-morrow without a candidate. The conference to-day resulted in no action and no nomination. The Democrats enter as their candidate Judge Abbott, who ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress in Hooper's district last Fall, and was beaten by Mr. Frost. The failure to nominate in the Republican caucus was caused by the workers for Judge Hoar, who feared the nomination of Dawes. The Hoar men have little hope of the success of their candidate, but will fight Dawes to the end. The Dawes men are to-night urging to their side the lukewarm Republicans who are neither Hoar nor Dawes men. The contest in the Democratic caucus was between Abbott and Charles Francis Adams. The latter on the first ballot led the former, and on the third ballot, when the nomination was effected, Adams was but six short of the figure reached by Abbott. After adjournment to-day another caucus will be held, and then, if it is deemed expedient, it is the understanding that the candidates will be changed, Adams being substituted for Abbott. It is believed by not a few that with Adams the Democrats can draw enough Republican votes to elect him. The balloting begins at 2 to-morrow afternoon.

A FIERCE STRUGGLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS IN PENNSYLVANIA—A CLOSE DIVISION OF PARTIES—WALLACE'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—The Senatorial contest is the all-absorbing topic of discussion among politicians. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the final result. The fight between the different factions of the Democracy has been long and bitter. The Wallace faction has now a decided advantage by the nomination of that gentleman by the caucus, although his enemies say he cannot muster enough votes to secure election. The Legislature after the late election stood Democrats 129, Republicans 122. Two Republicans and three Democrats have since died, and the Fulton County member, a Democrat, got his arm broke to-day while on his way to this city. These casualties reduce the party vote to the following: Democrats 125, Republicans 120; necessary to a choice 123. Wallace's opponents say at least three Democrats will not vote for him, and that gentleman's organ, the *Patriot*, this morning calls frantically on the Democrats to rally to the rescue of their candidate. The Wallace party fear defeat, and his enemies among the Democrats, under the leadership of Buckalew and Haldeman, give them good grounds for fear.

The Republican caucus, which meets to-night, will nominate as Wallace's opponent, Hon. John Allison, of Mercer, at present Register of the United States Treasury. The more sanguine Republicans express hopes that this gentleman will be the next Senator, but the general opinion among cool-thinking men of all parties is that Wallace will be elected despite the bitter opposition he must encounter in his own party, added to that of the Republicans. The party lash has been a potent instrument in the hands of the Democratic leaders in the past, and if they wield it with anything like their accustomed skill and severity on this occasion they will hold the advantage they gained in the election.

MR. BAYARD UNOPPOSED IN DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18.—The vote on the election of United States Senator will be taken in the Legislature to-morrow, and a caucus of the Democratic members will be held this evening at Dover. The latter will be a mere formality, there being no other candidate than Mr. Bayard proposed.

BALLOTING IN RHODE ISLAND TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—The General Assembly will meet by adjournment to-morrow at 11 A. M., and Gov. Howard will present his annual Message. Balloting for United States Senator will be resumed at noon. There are no indications as yet of any material change in the relative positions of the candidates since last June.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 18.—A Democratic caucus will be held in Charleston, West Va., Friday next, to nominate a Senatorial candidate to replace A. J. Boreman.

GEN. THAYER AHEAD IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18.—The election for United States Senator takes place to-morrow at Lincoln. Gen. Thayer is thought to be ahead.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—Gov. Porter was inaugurated to-day. Balloting for United States Senator will commence to-morrow.

GOV. BEDLE'S INAUGURATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES IN TRENTON TO-DAY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—The joint committee of the Legislature announce the following programme for the inauguration of Governor elect Bedle to-morrow:

The military escort, under command of Col. Dudley S. Steele, Fourth Regiment, National Guard, will form on Clinton street, right resting on State street, facing east, at 10:30 o'clock, in the following order:

Governor's Island Band.
Ninth Regiment, N.G.S.N.J., Col. B. Franklin Hart commanding.
Fourth Regiment, N.G.S.N.J., Major William B. Shafer commanding.

The Bedle Club, of Jersey City, will also be in the escorting column.

The inauguration ceremonies will take place in the presence of the Senate and House of Assembly, in session, at Taylor Hall at 11 o'clock A. M. The following is the programme: Prayer, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., Jersey City; the official oath, to be administered to the Governor elect by the Chief Justice; delivery of the Great Seal of the State by ex-Gov. Parker. Introduction of the Governor to the Senate and House of Assembly, by John W. Taylor, President of the Senate. Inaugural Address. Benediction, by Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D. D.

Music for the military will be furnished by the Governor's Island Band, and in the hall by the Grafulla Seventh Regiment Band, of New-York City. Gov. Bedle will ride in a carriage with six horses, furnished by the Bedle Club.

After the inaugural ceremonies a grand review of the military force will take place in front of the State-house, at about 1:45 P. M.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GLOOMY VIEW OF AFFAIRS TAKEN BY THE LONDON TIMES—ALL EUROPE ARMING—THE HOPE OF PEACE FLED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—To-day's *Times*, in its leading editorial article says:

"In the gloom surrounding us, one thing is perceptible. All men are arming. Germany is arming *en masse*, and the surrounding nations, including the best part of the world, cannot do otherwise. The momentary dreams of peace have fled away. Germany recognizes the stern necessity. What she won by arms she can only hold by arms, and while arms are in her hands."

The *Times* confesses Germany cannot raise a third army. Her hopes are in her navy.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR VIGOROUS ACTION AGAINST THE CARLISTS BY THE GERMAN FORCE AT ZARAUZ.

SANTANDER, Jan. 18.—A Spanish squadron has arrived at Zarauz, and is making preparations for vigorous action. Its commanders have been instructed to exact from the Carlists indemnity for the owners and crew of the Gustav, and punishment of her assailants. Germany is entirely satisfied with the steps taken by Spain to procure reparation for the outrage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. FORSTER ON THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION, THE PATENT LAWS, AND MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION—DAMAGES AGAINST THE LONDON TIMES FOR LIBEL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Right Hon. W. E. Forster, in a public speech at Bradford to-night, alluding to the United States, suggested that the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia would afford a good opportunity for discussing the Patent laws. He did not think the withdrawal of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty would greatly injure Canadian trade with the United States. He referred to the retirement of Mr. Gladstone with regret. It was an example of disinterestedness and self-sacrifice. He earnestly hoped that statesman would not altogether quit political life.

A verdict has been rendered against Mr. Sampson, late city editor of the London *Times*, who was sued by Mr. Rubery for libel in charging him with being guiltily implicated in the Arizona diamond fraud. The defendant is required to pay five hundred pounds sterling damages.

ARRIVAL OF THE FARADAY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5 A. M.—The steamer Faraday has arrived at Portland. She will refit at Gravesend and resume operations on the direct cable.

THE TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.

A CONFLICT IMPENDING GROWING OUT OF OUTRAGES IN ALBANIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Advices have been received here that a conflict impends between the Turks and Montenegrins, growing out of the recent outrages by the Turks in Albania.

EXTRADITION OF THE MONTENEGRIN PARTICIPATORS IN THE CHRISTIAN MURDERS DEMANDED BY TURKEY.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—The Porte, before carrying out the sentence of death on the Turkish murderers of the Christians at Podgoritza, demands the extradition of the Montenegrin participators in the outrage. The Montenegrins are indignant at this subterfuge, and much excitement prevails.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO RECEIVES SEVERAL REPUBLICAN GENERALS.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—King Alfonso to-day received several Generals of the Spanish army, who were conspicuous Republicans.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING—CASTELAR'S OPPOSITION TO THE MONARCHY.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The King will leave for Saragossa to-morrow, whence he will proceed next day for Logrono.

Señor Castelar will soon go to Geneva. He declares that he will refuse to take his seat in the Cortes if he is required to swear allegiance to the monarchy.

PERSIA.

A RAILWAY CONCESSION TO A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *Times* announces that the Shah of Persia has granted a railway concession to the Russian General Falkenhagen, notwithstanding his existing concession to Baron Reuter. The Baron has lodged a protest at Teheran, and the *Times* says Earl Derby has instructed the British Minister to Persia to support the protest formally and officially.

GERMANY.

IMPORTATION OF THE AMERICAN POTATO—PROPOSED PROHIBITION.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Chancellor has submitted to the Federal Council an ordinance prohibiting the importation into Germany of American potatoes, as a measure of precaution against the introduction of the Colorado beetle and the spread of the potato disease.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY CLOSED—PROPERTY OF THE BISHOP OF FULDA SEQUESTRATED—THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN'S IMPRISONMENT.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Prussian authorities have closed the Roman Catholic Seminary at Fulda, expelled the head priest from German territory, and sequestrated all the property of the Bishop of that diocese.

The Bishop of Paderborn, whose term of imprisonment expires to-morrow, will probably be immediately *interned* in the Fortress of Wesel.

THE VATICAN SEEKING A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Prussian Bishops have been asked by the Vatican whether means exist of filling the vacant Dioceses in Prussia without infringing on canonical or Prussian laws. It is supposed this inquiry is made because of the large number of vacant livings which the Church is unable under present circumstances to fill, and the consequent decrease of students in the theological seminaries.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF A BONAPARTIST TO THE ASSEMBLY BY SIX THOUSAND MAJORITY.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. Cazeau, the Bonapartist, has been elected to the Assembly in the Hautes-Pyrénées by 6,000 majority. The result of the election makes a great sensation here.

THE POPE.

SERIOUS ALARM ABOUT THE HEALTH OF THE PONTIFF.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Standard* says: "Serious alarm is again felt concerning the health of the Pope, who is suffering from a chill."

URUGUAY.

FRESH DISTURBANCES—A REVOLUTION IMMINENT AT MONTEVIDEO.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Dispatches from South America report a renewal of political disturbances in Montevideo. A crisis exists and a revolution is considered imminent.

MARINE DISASTER.

THE BARK SUCCESS, FROM PHILADELPHIA, AGROUND NEAR LEBA, PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The bark Success, Capt. Behrendt, is aground, in a dangerous position, near Leba, Prussia. Her crew has been landed.

[The Success arrived at Antwerp Nov. 30, from Philadelphia.]

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN VICKSBURG.

SHERIFF FLANAGAN EJECTED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET—THE ACTION OF THE COURTS DENOUNCED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 18.—Major George E. Head, at the head of a squad of Federal troops, with fixed bayonets, acting, it is said, under orders from Gen. Emory, to-day entered the Sheriff's office here and forcibly ejected Sheriff A. J. Flanagan, who was in possession by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. His right to the office has not, however, been questioned by any legal proceedings. The military appear to have acted upon Army orders alone. Major Head reported his action to Chancellor Hill, who was holding court in an adjacent room, by whom the action of the military was countenanced and seemingly approved. Sheriff Flanagan also reported the facts to Chancellor Hill, and appealed to the court to protect him in the discharge of his duties, which request was refused.

The Chancellor appointed W. H. McGhee Sheriff *pro tem.*, and he was placed in possession of the office by the military. McGhee, (white,) is a Republican, and was Deputy under Sheriff Crosby. Chancellor Hill, upon opening court two weeks ago, adjourned it till to-day in order to determine what course he would take in reference to the Sheriffalty. Members of the Bar present protested against the courts allowing, and apparently approving, of the military interference with its officers as a violation of all law and the destruction of civil government.

REVOLT IN THE MISSOURI STATE PRISON.

DESPERATE ASPECT OF THE AFFAIR AT ONE TIME—THE WALLS MANNED BY CROWDS OF ARMED CITIZENS—SURRENDER OF THE CONVICTS—CAUSE OF THE REVOLT SAID TO BE INSUFFICIENT FOOD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—A revolt occurred in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City this afternoon. Nearly three hundred men quit work in the shoe shop, and at last accounts, having armed themselves with hammers, knives, pikes, &c., were masters of the situation.

Later.—The revolt at the Penitentiary at Jefferson City to-day was quelled without bloodshed or harm to anybody, although at one time it was feared there would be serious trouble. It occurred immediately after dinner, and was led by a desperate fellow named Nexon, who was the ringleader of a similar revolt last Summer. Warden Sebree, Deputy Bradbury, and Col. McFarland, of the Commissary Department, immediately organized a strong posse, and the walls, and turrets, and all available places were crowded with armed citizens and guards, with their guns turned on the mutineers as they stood in the yard. The convicts were ordered to their cells or suffer the consequences. The more peaceably disposed obeyed, but the more desperate stood out for some time and defied the authorities. Finally, however, realizing the strength opposed to them, they yielded and were locked up. The pretext for the mutiny was the alleged insufficiency and bad quality of the food. This is denied by correspondents, who assert that the victuals of the prisoners are both wholesome and abundant.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—1 A. M.—Cloudy weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, with generally light rains, and over the Middle States, lower lake region, and New-England with generally light snow, but now followed in the three last sections by clear or partly cloudy weather. The pressure is now highest over the North-west, and lowest over the South Atlantic and New-England coasts. The Mississippi River at and below Cairo has continued slowly falling.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, higher barometer, slight changes in temperature, north-east to north-west winds and partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, north or west winds, partly cloudy and decidedly cold weather, followed by rising barometer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred at No. 4 State street, Albany, on Sunday, and a quantity of wall-paper, valued at twenty thousand dollars, was seriously damaged by water. The loss falls upon Charles McIntee, but is nearly covered by insurance. Four firemen were slightly injured by a falling beam. The insurance losses by the fire are as follows: Capital City, of Albany, $2,500; Phœnix, of New-York, $7,500; Atlantic, of New-York, five thousand dollars; Scottish Commercial, five thousand dollars.

Robert Leech, for ten years baggage-master at the Worcester, (Mass.) Railroad passenger station, stabbed himself with a small knife-blade several times in the left side, near the heart, and also cut both his arms, at the station yesterday morning. The surgeon does not consider his wounds dangerous unless inflammation supervenes. The supposed cause of this act is despondency or mental aberration.

The Church of the Union Congregation, at Hebronville, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, about an hour after service. The fire caught from a furnace in the basement. The loss is five thousand dollars; insurance, $2,400, in the Pawtucket Mutual Office.

A wooden building in Central Falls, R. I., occupied as a market by John Fournier & Co., and as a hall by a dramatic club, was burned yesterday morning. The loss on the building, stock, and fixtures, is $4,300; insured for $3,000 in the Springfield Office, Springfield, and the Merchants' and Atlantic, of Providence.

The loss by the burning of P. M. Hunter & Son's Hosiery Mill, at Plymouth, Columbia County, N. Y., on Sunday, is estimated at $35,000. The disaster, which throws out of employment about one hundred operatives, was the work of an incendiary.

The British ship Raspegadora, which was scuttled on the 16th inst., at San Francisco, to prevent her destruction by fire, did not sink but grounded on a mud flat. There are fourteen feet of water in her hold, and the fire is under subjection.

The annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Press Association was held at Concord, N. H., yesterday, and was largely attended. A banquet was partaken of by the members in the Phœnix Hotel in the evening.

A fire broke out at Rosedale, N. Y., at 8:30 o'clock last night, destroying six buildings belonging to Conrad Schinnen. The fire originated in the barn. Three horses perished in the flames.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON'S DIRECT EXAMINATION CONCLUDED.

MR. BEECHER'S ALLEGED EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS AN INVESTIGATION—THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOLDEN AGE—COMMENCEMENT OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. MOULTON—HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE DEFENDANT.

Yet another installment of the Beecher scandal—a rather dry, somewhat familiar, but not wholly uninteresting complement of its abundant perplexities. An hour's cross-examination of Mr. Moulton at the end of the day's proceedings, some passes between counsel, and a couple of brisk contentions for advantage, are its interesting features, but the rest of the procedure is given over to dullness. Old stories are retold, old documents are identified, arguments are urged as to whether this shall be put in evidence or that excluded, exceptions are made note of, or some dismal authority is quoted. So the day drags on for the most part until 3 P. M., when the cross-examination of the witness is commenced. But curiosity has appetite enough for all this, and is determined to have the very husks of the procedure, as well as the dainty morsels which shall be served up by and by with sauce piquante. It would, no doubt, prefer to have the defendant on the stand, explaining in response to the delicate inquiries of cross-examining counsel, the highly-strung sentiment and intensely emotional language in which this case is clothed, and Mr. Fullerton wishing, perhaps, as Byron did of Coleridge when he expounded metaphysics, that he would explain his explanation. Or, perhaps, it would be nearly as interesting to have Mr. Tilton answering the searching queries of Mr. Evarts, making things plain which were half hidden behind the polish of this statement, or steering through the intricacies of that other. As all these people talked a peculiar language of their own, and had more feelings than ordinary mortals, everybody will be greatly satisfied when the one is interpreted in plainer terms, and the others are brought within the scope of the common apprehension. Meanwhile, even the direct examination of Mr. Moulton is not unacceptable. The case has its great issues, but just as the horses are not always galloping on the plains of Troy, so it has its common-place passages as well, and these were abundant yesterday. But what of this? It is the great Tilton-Beecher suit, a trial which is to be historical, and nothing connected with it is so mean or insignificant that it may not be scanned, scrutinized, investigated, analyzed, and treasured up as a contribution to a famous annal. What, too, if the snow-flakes are falling thick in the streets outside! What if a keen wind is driving along, and if there is Winter in the air! What though it is just such a day as a man of leisure would select as sacred to household enjoyments! All this is nothing, and so not merely men of leisure, but men who can snatch a day from business pursuits, are crowding through the long corridor, more damp now and gloomier than on any day since the trial commenced. The divinity which hedges a policeman as well as a King enables the officers to discharge their duties with tolerable freedom from difficulty, and the expectant files outside are kept in order, and the crowds inside are quite amenable to discipline. The court-room is, of course, filled as usual, and weary people gape and yawn as the developments do not reach the standard of their expectations. The respiration of the large body of auditors gets condensed and frozen on the cold glass of the windows, and falls into all manner of curious tracery, and through the breaches in this you can see the snowdrifts beating about outside, and the icicles hanging from the window frames. Then, the light that streams in from the dull, leaden sky mingles strangely with the flame of the circle of gas-jets that crowns the court-room, and justice performs her high functions with sombre surroundings, and hardly ever wears a smile. The gay tints of the conservatory are not here, as on Friday, and the tea-rose of the bland gentleman whose kind offices are exercised in favor of Mr. Beecher's friends blooms no longer. Has the bitter weather spoiled these dainty trifles, or is it a prudent resolve which thinks that so much theatrical sympathy would alienate more real feelings? Perhaps it is better after all. This battle is to be fought out with more stern weapons than bouquets, and mayhap, too, the whiteness of the lily or the fragrance of the rose would hardly conceal altogether the dark spots and the unlovely odors which the great scandal has left in the community.

Judge Neilson is on the bench nearly half an hour before the time fixed for the resumption of the trial, and as the hand of the clock moves on to 11, counsel begin to make their appearance. Mr. Evarts is earlier than is his custom, and Mr. Fullerton is in good time, and Mr. Shearman, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Tracy and the rest arrive within a few minutes of each other. Mr. Moulton enters with Mr. Beach, and Mr. Tilton follows immediately after them. Mrs. Tilton is among the earliest arrivals, and is accompanied by Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman, and Mrs. Rossiter H. Raymond. Mr. Morris has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to be present, and the usual polite courtesies in the matter of congratulations are tendered to him. The most notable personage of all, Mr. Beecher, is, however, an absentee on this occasion, nor is Mrs. Beecher present, but one of Mr. Beecher's sons is in attendance. The spectators include several gentlemen who are accustomed to give their attention every day to the proceedings. Mr. Moulton's father was one of the auditors during the day, and in the afternoon Mr. Thomas C. Acton occupied, as on Friday, a seat beside his Honor. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. Mallison, opened yesterday's proceedings, as he always does, without any formality, merely announcing the continuation of Mr. Moulton's direct examination. The tender of a document by Mr. Fullerton led to a little passage between that gentleman and Mr. Evarts at the outset of the proceedings, but this matter, as well as subsequent incidents, are detailed hereafter, both in a condensed and extended form.

SCENES IN COURT.

On the calling of the court, the scene presented was in no way changed from that of any former day. The *gentlemanly* ushers of the Plymouth Church had escorted Mrs. Tilton and her lady friends to the same row of chairs, with the same assiduous attention and obtrusive ceremony which marked their course of procedure heretofore. Of the party of ladies with Mrs. Tilton, the name of one was not known in the court-room, and from her appearance and youth it was supposed by many that she was the school-girl servant, Bessie Turner, whose testimony will be taken as to domestic life in the Tilton household. In the afternoon, however, it was ascertained that the lady was not Miss Turner. After the proceedings had fairly commenced, ex-Judge Morris came into court for the first time since his illness. He was completely muffled up in a large silk scarf, and dropped into his seat as if worn out and indisposed. Mr. Evarts at once came over to Mr. Morris' seat, and congratulated him on his reappearance. The interest of the audience was awakened by a sharp brush between Messrs. Fullerton and Evarts regarding the admission of Moulton's first statement. It was ruled out as a whole by the Judge. Mr. Fullerton, however, succeeded subsequently in reading the portions of the statement he desired to place before the jury, and also in having them placed on the record. Mr. Evarts, in his usual impassive manner, protested against the advantage taken by his opponent, who at once retorted with a caustic joke. The hit was so palpable that Mr. Evarts, for the first time since the beginning of the trial, evinced ill-temper, and with a testy gesture, dropped back in his seat. The audience, prompt to catch the ludicrous side of a grave question, broke into laughter, and Judge Neilson, though quick to repress any demonstration of approval or disapproval, by a merry twinkle in his eye, gave evidence that he fully appreciated the *savoir-faire* and sharpness of the legal passage at arms. During the direct examination of Mr. Moulton by Judge Fullerton, Mrs. Tilton and her friends paid but little attention to the proceedings. Only once, during the reading of her statement recanting the contents of the letter claimed to have been wheedled from her by Mr. Beecher, did she exhibit more than a passing interest. Then she clasped her hands together, leaned forward, and watched intently Judge Fullerton's face. It was apparent that she drank in every word as it was read by the counsel, and her eyes, usually so quick and sharp, bore that peculiar "far-off" expression attendant on a sustained effort to recall events or scenes long gone by and almost forgotten. The direct examination finished, ex-Judge Porter rose to begin the cross-examination. Mr. Moulton braced himself in his chair, and the audience, anticipating an aggressive attack, drew their chairs forward, and the buzz of busy tongues which followed the close of the direct examination subsided in a second. Every one expected that counsel would commence the conflict with some bitter and incisive interrogatory. The surprise and disappointment of the audience were great therefore, when, in the most polite and courteous tone he asked Moulton what was his age. Mr. Moulton, not to be outdone in equanimity, calmly answered that he was thirty-eight years old on the 11th of last July. From this point the examination gradually assumed an aggressive aspect. The refusal of Moulton to furnish Beecher the original documents, or to allow copies to be made of them, formed the basis of the succeeding questions. Gen. Tracy stood by the side of Judge Porter prompting the latter in the questions asked. From this it became apparent that Gen. Tracy, in addition to being counsel for Mr. Beecher, will be an important witness for the defense. Every question gained in intensity and searching sarcasm, until finally Judge Porter, in reference to Mr. Beecher's letter received by Moulton on Aug. 4, 1874, said: "Up to that time he [Mr. Beecher] had never tried to do you wrong." Moulton had gradually grown excited, and the question was hardly concluded when he answered in a quick, disturbed manner, "No, only that he wanted me to lie for him." Ex-Judge Porter instantly answered, "And you did lie for him?" Moulton leaned back in his chair, looked at the counsel for a moment or two, and then slowly but clearly answered, "I did." Mrs. Tilton and her friends were smiling and looking on Judge Porter with an appreciative glance of admiration. Mrs. Tilton turned toward Moulton, and, while holding her fan before her face, laughed at his answer. The general audience waited eagerly for the next utterance of counsel or witness. It came in a novel shape; for no sooner had Moulton said "I did," than Ex-Judge Porter, with all the disdain and mistrust which could be concentrated in his speech and attitude, craned forward his neck, and in a sibylant whisper said, "We have your *word* for it." A murmur of surprise ran through the court-room; the counsel for the plaintiff seemed astonished; Mrs. Tilton and her friends were jubilant in their open expression of gratification; Moulton's eyes flashed with anger, his generally immobile face twitched nervously, his hands, which were crossed on his breast, rapidly sought the side-rails of the witness chair, and there was every prospect of a stirring scene, when Judge Neilson threw cold water on the fire, by rapping vigorously with his gavel, and remarking, "Counsel will not comment on the answers of the witness." Porter, with a satisfied smile on his face, turned to the jury and said, "It may not be proper to do so at this time." This was, beyond all question, the great dramatic point of the day. From this moment Moulton seemed to gain strength and coolness. He was asked whether, when schoolmates together in the New-York Free Academy, Tilton had not voluntarily retired from a competitive examination in order to allow him to carry off the prize, which he did. Moulton laughed outright at this question, said he was not aware of it, and glanced toward Tilton, who responded with a reassuring smile. Both Tilton and Moulton seemed well pleased at this reminder of their boyish days, the inception of a friendship so strongly cemented by extraordinary emergencies and unusual features.

The adjournment was had at the usual hour, and the audience did not find so much difficulty in leaving the court-room as they had met with in seeking entrance to it.

* * *

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Moulton's examination was continued by Mr. Fullerton. The first paper offered was what is known as Mr. Moulton's first statement to the Committee of Investigation, which was to be read on the 13th of July, 1874. Mr. Evarts declared this paper to be immaterial, as no part of the *res gestæ*. Here an argument took place between Messrs. Evarts and Fullerton as to using the document. The efforts of both of the counsel were very clever, the plaintiff's lawyer asserting that it would be another evidence of how Mr. Beecher endeavored "to avoid investigation," and asking "Is not concealment everywhere an evidence of guilt?" Mr. Evarts replying that his learned friend with his associates undertook to say "that whatever evidence of aversion on Mr. Beecher's part to the promulgation of scandal is to be produced as evidence that he is guilty of a crime." Here Mr. Beach cited an authority in favor of Mr. Fullerton's view. Judge Neilson, however, sustained Mr. Evarts, and the first exception for the plaintiff was taken by Mr. Fullerton. Here again occurred a short argument as to the bringing in as evidence of this same statement. Mr. Fullerton then read the statement in separate parts, Judge Neilson ruling out each part as it was read. Mr. Moulton's testimony was then commenced. It was a reference to conversations between him and Mr. Beecher in regard to the Bacon letter, which he [Moulton] had told the defendant might serve as "a basis of reconciliation" on account of the word "offense" being substituted for something else. Some conversation relative to the appointment of the committee was then told by the witness. He asserted that Mr. Beecher said "that he would have the naming of the committee." After the committee was appointed, Mr. Beecher read a paper, said the witness, which purported to give his views in regard to Mr. Tilton, which was "that he took upon himself great blame for his conduct toward Theodore Tilton and his family," Mr. Moulton telling Mr. Beecher that he thought he could induce Mr. Tilton not to write any statement, and that the defendant had said, "I hope you will succeed in doing that. If Theodore publishes the facts of my relations with Mrs. Tilton it will ruin me but it will kill him," and that Mr. Beecher wept, expressing his great sorrow. But the witness went on to explain how Mr. Tilton was obdurate, and that, therefore, he [Moulton] advised the adjournment of the Committee of Investigation. Then came a proposed statement, which the witness declared Mr. Beecher had written for him, [Tilton.] This document was read in evidence. The witness then said that Mr. Beecher next proposed to make a statement to the committee exonerating Mr. Tilton from all blame and from any injustice by him to Mr. Beecher. Here the witness stated that he asked the defendant whether "there was not some one on the committee besides Mr. Tracy to whom he [Beecher] could not tell the truth?" mentioning Mr. Sage, and that Mr. Beecher had replied "that it would kill him [Sage] to tell the truth." As to the paper itself, as written by Mr. Beecher for Mr. Tilton, the witness said "that Theodore refused to consent to make himself appear as the victim of a hallucination." Apparently various cards and statements on the part of Mr. Tilton were then in process of preparation. The conversation between the witness and Mr. Beecher, after Mrs. Tilton's statement before the committee, was then described. Mr. Tilton "was very much incensed at it," but that Gen. Tracy, in a subsequent interview with Tilton, had melted the anger out of him. The proposed report of the committee, prepared by Tilton, was next produced, and after that came the action of the defendant in regard to a card of Mr. Tilton's published in the *Argus*. The question of the origin and business of the *Golden Age* was then told of by the witness. In 1873 the paper was dragging. Mr. Beecher wanted to help Mr. Tilton in his paper with money, but Mr. Tilton refused to take such aid. At last it was arranged so that Mr. Beecher's money was used by Mr. Moulton for Mr. Tilton's benefit, as if the money belonged to Mr. Moulton. The amount was $5,000, and was deposited with Woodruff & Robinson, and that Mr. Tilton never knew where the money came from until after Mr. Moulton's statement. That Mr. Tracy wanted him [Moulton] to tell Tilton of the origin of the five thousand dollars in order to stop Tilton from publishing the statement, but neither he [Moulton] nor Tilton having seen any reason for stopping the publication they did not do so. The conclusion of the morning's proceedings was devoted to bringing in the original of the Brooklyn *Eagle* card commented on Friday, which papers—a letter from Mr. West, and the original—and newspaper slip were produced in court. Court adjourned from 1 to 2 o'clock. After recess Mr. Moulton resumed in regard to a letter of Mrs. Tilton to Dr. Storrs, which Mr. Fullerton wished to bring in as evidence. It was not considered admissible by the court, and was withdrawn. One of the letters which could not be found on Friday last was then produced. It was the one from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton of May 25, 1872, advising the sending of a portrait of Titian, and contains this sentence: "I live under a cloud, feeling every month that I may be doing my last work, and anxious to make the most of it." Mrs. Tilton's statement, the objection of the counsel for the defense having been withdrawn, was then read in evidence. It is the letter of Dec. 16, 1872, and commences: "In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that H. W. Beecher, my friend and pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies." The letter then goes on to state that "late the same evening Mr. Beecher came to her, and being sick at the time, on Mr. Beecher's saying that she had ruined him, she signed a paper "which he wrote to clear him in case of a trial." The counsel for the defense, Mr. Evarts, after this most important letter was read, on its being handed to him, appeared to find some change as to the date, whether it was of the 15th or 16th of December, and quite a sharp controversy took place in regard to this date. Almost the last question put to the witness was as to the character of Mr. Beecher's visits to him, as to time, frequency, and duration. The witness replied that these visits had commenced in December, 1870, and ceased in July, 1874, and had occurred at all times of the day and evening, sometimes every day, occasionally at his office. Mr. Fullerton now closed the direct examination, desiring to state "that nothing had been intentionally omitted." Here a controversy arose, started by Mr. Evarts, in regard to a proposed card of Mr. Tilton, "which embodied some part of what is called a letter of contrition," having something to do with the West letters or charges, the witness having asked that some corrections in his testimony should be made. He [the witness] did not remember that these charges had been shown by him to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Evarts insisted that since the witness did not have the charges, such statements of conversation in regard to them with Mr. Beecher should be stricken out. Judge Neilson reserved his decision in regard to this evidence. At 3 o'clock ex-Judge Porter commenced the cross-examination of Mr. Moulton. The witness' age and commercial relationship with his firm were asked. Mr. Porter inquired whether he was the mutual friend of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton; the witness replying "that he was a friend of Mr. Tilton and a friend of Mr. Beecher;" that his intimate friendship with Mr. Beecher had commenced in December, 1870. He was asked if his "intimacy with Mr. Beecher terminated at the time he refused to furnish him copies of the papers in his hands?" The witness replied, "No, Sir, I think not." The letter of Mr. Beecher of July 24, 1874, was produced. It is the one where the defendant asks Moulton to send by Tracy all the originals of the papers, and concludes, "Yours gratefully." The witness stated that when this letter was presented to him he was going out of town in the evening, and on another question being put to him replied "that he thought he said he could not honorably give to Mr. Beecher documents when he had not given them to Mr. Tilton." Here the counsel for the defense seemed to be desirous of assisting Mr. Moulton's memory in regard to a letter written in Moulton's presence by Mr. Tracy, asking for copies of the originals, Mr. Moulton declaring that although Gen. Tracy wrote a letter it was not handed to him; that he never saw the letter, nor did he know that the letter was written for him. The witness, when interrogated about the originals or furnishing copies, said, "I gave neither," and afterward, "that then I did not think I could." The next letter was from the defendant to Mr. Moulton, of July 28, 1874. Mr. Beecher writes: "The committee are waiting mainly for you before closing their labors;" and he concludes: "I pray you also to bring all letters and papers relating to it (the case) which will throw light upon it and bring to a result this protracted case." The witness was asked if he considered this as an act of unfriendliness on the part of Mr. Beecher, and he said "No." Mr. Moulton's letter to Mr. Beecher of Aug. 4, 1874, was next produced. It is the one in which the witness declines sending the papers. It contains these sentences. "I have not given or shown to Mr. Tilton any documents or papers relating to your affairs;" and "My regret that I am compelled to this course is softened by my belief that you will not be substantially injured by it in this regard; for all the facts are of course known to you, and I am bound to believe and assume that in the statement you are preparing you will only set forth the exact facts." At the time of writing this letter Mr. Moulton said he was the friend of both parties; that Mr. Beecher had never wronged him, "except in asking him to tell a lie for him." Mr. Porter asked whether he meant to intimate to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton had not copies of the papers which he had refused him? The witness replied, "I mean to be so understood." The witness declared that he had not read all of Mr. Tilton's statements, nor his examination all through. A question of the hostility of the witness to the defendant was ruled out of the court, the defendant excepting. A very severe interrogatory was put by Mr. Porter somewhat in this guise, as to limiting the period of the witnesses' friendship for Mr. Beecher. "The first occasion, the inception, was on the day of the debauching of your friend's wife, and ended when he wanted the papers of vindication." The conclusion of the cross-questioning was in regard to Mr. Moulton's early school-boy acquaintance with the plaintiff and the witness first having money with his firm, to the credit of Mr. Tilton, (some $4,000,) in 1871, and how later the intimacy was manifested by the visits or meals eaten by the plaintiff at the house of the witness.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday morning the jury were called promptly at 11 o'clock, but, owing to the absence of Frank Moulton and some of the plaintiff's counsel, the regular proceedings did not commence for a few minutes afterward. Mr. Beach, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Moulton having arrived the examination of Mr. Moulton was resumed by Mr. Fullerton as follows:

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you, (handing a paper to witness,) and say whether that is your first statement to the Committee of Investigation? A.—It is, Sir.

Q.—When was it prepared? A.—Prepared for the session of the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church, July 13.

Mr. Evarts—In what way is this material? This is no part of the *res gestæ*. The paper was introduced to the attention of the witness as we were about to adjourn. Now his attention is called to it—it is what is called his first statement, I believe?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Not the long statement, but the first statement which Mr. Moulton prepared, as he has just stated, in reference to some pending investigation that was in progress. Now, of course, that is not evidence on its face.

The Court—Mr. Beecher approved it; I think he said: I will suggest that.

Mr. Evarts—That will appear afterward. If it is pretended that it is Mr. Beecher's statement—

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman's objection is premature. I have not yet offered the statement in evidence, nor have I given all the preliminary proof I design to give before I offer it in evidence. If that preliminary proof is insufficient, then the gentleman may of course properly object.

The Court—It appears that you were about to offer it.

Mr. Fullerton—I am about to offer it, but I have not yet offered it.

The Court—If I could see any opportunity to narrow the circle of this proof I would be glad to do it.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not want to close the circle until the proof is in, so as to shut it out. (To the witness)—What did you do with that statement before you went before the committee with it? A.—Read it to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Where? A.—At my house, in Remsen street.

Q.—Any one else present besides yourself and Mr. Beecher? A.—Not when I read it to him; no, Sir.

Q.—And when it was it read? A.—The afternoon or morning of the 13th.

Q.—State the conversation between you and Mr. Beecher at the time of reading it? A.—I said, "I have an invitation to appear before your committee to-night, and I will read to you the statement which I intend to make there, and if it meets with your approval I should like to have you say so." I read it to him, and he said he thought it an honorable statement, and it met with his approval; he concurred in it—the propriety of it, so far as I was concerned; after reading it to him, I went down stairs with him into the room where my wife was, and my wife said to Mr. Beecher, "What do you think of Frank's statment?" and I said, "Mr. Beecher has said it is an honorable one;" my wife said, "You consider it honorable?" and he said, "Yes," and I then told him that I had read it to Mr. Tilton and he also concurred in it.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer it in evidence.

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS TO ITS ADMISSION.

Mr. Evarts—How is it in evidence on any issue here? Here is a statement in the nature of an argument or proposition of Mr. Moulton's relation or attitude toward an investigation going on and Mr. Beecher, who is a party interested in that inquiry, and Mr. Tilton, if you please, also interested in that inquiry as an accuser—say, in respect to a statement that Mr. Moulton proposes to make, that it is an honorable statement for him to make. Nobody pretends—I do not know whether the statement contains any facts or not—it is a short statement, and rather in the nature of a reason for not going on any further.

Mr. Fullerton—That is one view to be taken of it.

Mr. Evarts—And it is not in evidence on any issue in this cause.

Mr. Fullerton—I am somewhat surprised that the learned counsel should object to the reading of the statement, and at the same time confess he does not know what is stated in it, because what is stated in it makes it proper to be read in evidence. If the learned counsel had perused it he would see at once that it becomes an important piece of evidence in this inquiry, and I can state very briefly how. In the first place it does not state facts which have a bearing upon this issue. In the next place it discloses a disposition on the part of Mr. Beecher to throw obstacles in the way of this investigation, which he himself had set on foot; and we suppose it is a material fact in this case to show that while he was pretending he wanted an investigation, in point of fact he wanted no such thing, and tried to smother it. Those two facts become very apparent by the reading of this paper.

THE COURT THINKS IT SHOULD BE RULED OUT.

The Court—The last fact, the suggestion that he wished to smother the investigation, is not at all material evidence, and I think, on the whole, it is my duty to rule out that paper.

Mr. Fullerton—Will your Honor hear us on that subject?

Mr. Evarts—You have just been heard.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to be heard again.

Mr. Evarts—We do not know about that.

Mr. Fullerton—That is for the court, and not for the counsel, to determine.

The Court—I cannot see how anything that the witness has written—any statement of fact, for we have the fact otherwise, or any argument—how that can be material in any point of view in this case.

Mr. Fullerton—One strong argument to be made on the other side is this, that Mr. Beecher courted investigation. He appointed a committee for the purpose of going to the bottom of this scandal, and developing every fact that could possibly throw any light upon the subject, and hence they say he was innocent of this charge, and these scandals had no foundation in fact. Does not it become important to show that, while on the one hand he was pretending that he wanted an examination, that he was secretly trying to suppress it? Why certainly, Sir: it turns away the edge of that instrument which they will use against us in this case. It becomes very important that we should show that fact. Then, upon the other hand, I think even if your Honor should conclude to shut it out for that reason, it must be taken on another reason, and that is, that it stated facts, and that Mr. Beecher acquiesced in those facts—stated that it was a proper statement to be made; that it was an honorable statement upon the part of Mr. Moulton, and truthful, and I want to show that up to that hour—

Mr. Evarts—He has not said truthful.

Mr. Beach—Oh, yes, he has. Let us see from the stenographer's notes whether he has said it.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to show that up to that hour Mr. Moulton was in the confidence of Mr. Beecher, acting as he wanted him to act.

The Court—The question is whether it does state facts, and whether Mr. Beecher assented to the correctness of the statement of the facts.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, the paper acknowledges the offense.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor could look at the paper, if it is desired.

Mr. Beach—Let it be first distinctly settled in regard to what is the evidence of the witness in regard to the recognition by Mr. Beecher as to the accuracy of this statement, and I therefore ask the stenographer to read the evidence of Mr. Moulton as to what Mr. Beecher said upon this subject.

The stenographer then read over this portion of Mr. Moulton's testimony.

MR. BEACH ARGUES IN FAVOR OF THE ADMISSION OF THE PAPER.

Mr. Beach—The evidence is that the paper was read to Mr. Beecher, and he concurred in it. If, therefore, the statement contains any fact material to this issue, it is certainly open to be given, and although it is true, as your Honor says, that Mr. Moulton could make no statements conclusive on Mr. Beecher, your Honor will recognize the truth of the position that when a statement of a fact is made to a party, and he concurs in that statement of the fact, it is an adoption of the statement, and it becomes evidence against him; and, if your Honor pleases, that question was before you upon an earlier interlocutory question, and the case in the Fifty-fifth New-York was referred to, and was at that time acquiesced in by your Honor's decision. And it is too familiar a principle to be disputed. But, if your Honor pleases, will you discard the suggestion which is made by my associate upon the other aspect in which this evidence is important? Is it not a material fact for us to show that whenever this subject was presented or discussed, whenever upon any occasion it was advanced for investigation, whatever was the public attitude of Mr. Beecher with reference to that inquiry, yet he in secret repressed and discountenanced all investigation into the subject? Is it not a substantial fact to be given in evidence against any person accused either of crime or of an offense, that he labors at concealment, avoids investigation, endeavors to escape from all agitation of the subject? Is not concealment everywhere an evidence of guilt, and may we not in that aspect alone present this evidence and other evidence which your Honor has received, tending to the same issue, and leading to the same result?

The Court—The various papers that have been put in have been read without objection. I do not recall a single one, not even Mr. Morse's letter, that was objected to. The effect of the paper was spoken to by counsel, and that was held in reserve by him, but the reading of the papers themselves was not objected to. This is the first one, I think, that has been objected to. The simple question is, whether it is admissible as having been approved by Mr. Beecher? There is a good deal to be said about it. An approval, an unqualified approval, would be one thing; an approval of it as proper to be put in by the witness would be another thing.

MR. EVARTS AGAIN OBJECTS.

Mr. Evarts—Whenever this paper shall be read, if your Honor should think it is admissible, its entire harmlessness as affecting the case of this defendant will be apparent, but, notwithstanding, the question arises for counsel whether matters not pertinent to an issue which includes within the range and scope of what is pertinent, enough and an adequate variety of evidence—whether evidence not pertinent should be admitted because it is not injurious—is a question with which counsel have properly nothing to do. Here is a statement that Mr. Moulton, who occupied the position of a witness notified to attend before a church examination, which had no compulsory power, proposed to make. He did not go there as a witness, but he prepared a statement, which was to be, for the present, at least, an answer for his not testifying, and he read it to Mr. Beecher, and he asked him if he thought it was an honorable statement for him [Mr. Moulton] to make in that behalf, and for that purpose, and then he asked Mr. Tilton the same thing, and then Mr. Moulton, it seems, had an interest in asking the question and the result of it now, as it stands, is that Mr. Beecher had this little short statement for an object read to him, and said it was an honorable statement for him to make, and, if you please, concurred in the propriety of his making it. That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—He stated some facts which bear upon this issue.

Mr. Evarts—Who did?

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Moulton, in that statement.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever was in that conversation which bears on the issue is not what we are now discussing. The question is whether this statement bears on the issue. Now my learned friend—

Mr. Fullerton being about to speak—

Mr. Evarts—I believe we have the ear of the Court.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend undertakes to say—and he is supported by his learned associate—that whatever indicates an aversion on Mr. Beecher's part to a promulgation of the scandal and an examination into the scandal is to be produced as evidence that he is guilty of a crime. There is no principle of human nature and no rule of law that imputes any such consequences to any such efforts. There is one simple issue to be tried in this case, the burden of which has been assumed by this plaintiff, and that is to prove the adultery of his wife; and I would like to know how these conversations as to the attitude and mode of meeting an inquiry into that matter, and the aversion of one party to the alleged fault, the alleged guilt, being indisposed to have the inquiry made, bears upon this question—which is the only question that your Honor or the jury are occupied with—the existence of the fact.

THERE ARE FACTS IN THE STATEMENT WHICH BEAR ON THE ISSUE.

Mr. Fullerton—I agree entirely with the learned counsel as to the issue between these parties, and as to who has taken the affirmative in that issue, and I assert again that there are facts stated in this statement which bear upon that issue. It was a statement read to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher understood perfectly well that that was to be promulgated before the committee. Does it not become important, therefore, to look into this statement and see what is there said with reference to this crime which is charged upon Mr. Beecher. Suppose that Mr. Moulton, in that proposed statement, had acknowledged Mr. Beecher's guilt, but did not think it was a subject for investigation—that it ought to be suppressed—would not that become evidence? Why, it seems to me, if your Honor please, that that proposition is too plain for argument; and if your Honor will take the statement and examine it, you will see that Mr. Moulton came directly to the point in that statement, and gave his reasons why he should not testify, and those reasons bear upon this question now before this jury. There can be nothing plainer. I beg that your Honor will look at this statement.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, your Honor, look at the statement.

Mr. Beach—I have sent for an authority to read to your Honor.

Mr. Evarts—It is a very short statement.

Mr. Fullerton—And a very significant one.

Mr. Evarts—His Honor will pass upon the merits of that.

MR. BEECHER MAKING EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS AN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Then, in another point of view which I presented to your Honor, this paper becomes exceedingly important. I repeat what I stated before that when Mr. Beecher makes efforts to suppress an investigation he certainly is doing something from which guilt may be inferred. I cannot see any other inference to be drawn from it. He says to the public, "I want an investigation;" he says to his church, "Appoint a committee for the purpose of investigation;" but in private and in secret he is attempting, in every possible way, to prevent it. As a matter of course, the testimony of Mr. Moulton before that investigating committee was of the first importance.

Mr. Beach—Suppose Mr. Beecher had attempted to suppress a witness.

Mr. Fullerton—He had been connected with this unhappy matter from the beginning up to the time of the appointment of this investigating committee. He had within his knowledge facts which would enable them to determine whether the slander was groundless or well founded. Now, if Mr. Beecher prevented, or attempted to prevent, him going before that committee, organized by himself, in order to shut out all those facts within the gentleman's knowledge, does it not become an important paper on this question, and in connection with the other evidence in this case, is not the jury warranted in drawing an inference from it? Does it not add to the force and the efficacy of the other testimony in this case? It is always competent to prove against a party on trial for an offense that he endeavored to suppress testimony, if he got a witness to go out of the jurisdiction and beyond its process; that he undertook to withhold the truth. Anything of that kind is competent in the trial of anybody for an offense. The suppression of the truth is always evidence of guilt on the part of an individual who is on trial.

MR. BEACH QUOTES AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Beach—I read to your Honor, from the case of Kelly vs. The People of the State of New-York, (55 New-York, p. 565.) I read from page 571. It was a criminal case:

"Where an individual is charged with an offense, or declarations are made in his presence or hearing touching or affecting his guilt or innocence of an alleged crime, and he remains silent when it would be proper for him to speak, it is the province of a jury to interpret such silence, and determine whether his silence was, under the circumstances, excused or explained. At most, silence under such circumstances is but an implied acquiescence in the truth of the statements made by others and thus presumptive evidence of guilt, and in some cases it may be slight, except as confirmed and corroborated by other circumstances."

Mr. Beach—In this case your Honor perceives it was not simple silence; it was explicit concurrence.

Mr. Beach (continuing to read)—"But it is some evidence, and therefore, except in those cases where the statements are made upon an occasion and under circumstances in which the individual sought to be affected could not with propriety speak, as in the progress of a judicial investigation, or a discussion between third persons not addressed to or intended to affect the accused or induce any action in respect to him, so that for him to speak would be a manifest intrusion into a discurse to which he was not a party, the evidence is competent, and should be admitted."

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will have observed this is not a conversation between third parties. It was an appeal addressed expressly to this defendant. It was a conversation that related to an investigation of his church against him, in which the truth of the accusations made against him was to be investigated by a committee selected by himself. Therefore it was very proper for him to speak. The occasion demanded utterance upon his part. He knew that this statement was to be presented to that committee, and he knew in what degree and under what circumstances that statement would affect that investigation. The court proceeded to say:

"Any declaration of the individual in response to a statement so made would be admissible in evidence, and an omission to make any answer to it, or to notice it, like other acts of the party, is to be interpreted, and such effect given to it, as evidence in connection with the other circumstances of the case as the jury, in their discretion, shall think it entitled to. The implication of assent to a statement affecting the guilt or innocence of an individual from an omission to controvert, qualify, or explain it, arises from the fact that a person knowing the truth or falsity of a statement affecting his rights, made by another in his presence, will naturally, under circumstances calling for a reply, deny it, if he be at liberty to do so, if he does not intend to admit it. It is no objection to the admission of the declarations of the accused as evidence that they are made while he is under arrest, and his admission, either express or implied, or the truth of a statement made by others under the same circumstances is equally admissible. His conduct and acts, as well when in custody as when at large, may be given in evidence against him, and their cogency as evidence will be determined by the jury."

Mr. Beach—Now, Sir, I do not think that argument can illustrate the application of that to this case.

THE COURT RULES THE PAPER OUT.

Judge Neilson—I still think that in this instance it was understood that the witness was to make a statement to the committee. It appears his statement had been prepared to submit to the committee. It was submitted to Mr. Beecher, no doubt, in a friendly spirit, and there was a conversation from several standpoints of view. I think the case, as I understand it, is very much as where a witness testifies adversely to a party, and yet he will admit that, although differing from his views, it is honorable for him to testify in the case. It was not a case calling, it seems to me, for contradiction on the part of the defendant, and I still think I must rule it out.

Mr. Beach—We except.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—You had better offer parts of the statement.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, we want it upon the record.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, that has already been passed upon. Your Honor has ruled that the paper shall not be read to the jury. I now ask that the parts of the statement which the counsel desire to offer be marked and handed up to your Honor.

THE COURT ALLOWS PORTIONS OF THE STATEMENT TO BE READ.

The Court—I think the counsel have a right to read precisely what he offers to prove, one clause after another.

Mr. Evarts—The point is this: The counsel now proposes to read to your Honor, and therefore the jury, a certain part of a written paper, notwithstanding the paper itself is not admissible, as your Honor has clearly ruled. Now, how he expects to make that lodgement or distinction I do not know.

The Court—The counsel can mark the clauses which he desires to offer.

Mr. Beach—That will not accomplish our desire; that will not place it upon the record. I do not see why if the whole instrument is not admissible, we should be denied the right of offering certain material points. There may be a part of the statement, a statement of facts, which we say were concurred in by Mr. Beecher on that occasion, which may be admissible.

The Court—Your rights ought to be saved and respected. If you can suggest any form that will accomplish this end, I will be pleased to aid you.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I offer the parts of the statement which I have marked in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—To be handed to the court, not read.

The Court—The counsel objects, I understand, to the reading of the clauses.

Mr. Fullerton—How can I get it upon the record unless I read the clauses? Your Honor don't put it on the record by reading it.

Mr. Evarts—Of course he does not.

Mr. Fullerton—Not at all. If it is read and thus placed on the record, it will do no harm to the defendant, and at the same time we will not be deprived of its natural effect.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, it will have a more natural effect if it is read to the jury; but the counsel do not seem to understand that it has been ruled out. Now, to this ruling of the court the counsel have taken an exception, but still insists upon reading a paper which has been ruled as inadmissible.

Mr. Beach—How can we get it on the record if it is not read?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I offer in evidence this part of the statement, to wit:

"I regret for your sakes the responsibility imposed on me of appearing here to-night. If I say anything, I must speak the truth. I do not believe that the simple curiosity of the world at large, or even of this committee, ought to be gratified through any recitation by me of the facts which are in my possession, necessarily in confidence, through my relations to the parties. The personal differences of which I am aware, as the chosen arbitrator, have once been settled honorably between the parties, and would never have been revived except on account of recent attacks, both in and out of Plymouth Church, made upon the character of Theodore Tilton, to which he thought a reply necessary. If the present issue is to be settled, it must be, in my opinion, by the parties themselves, either together or separately, before your committee, each taking the responsibility of his own utterance. As I am fully conversant with the facts and evidences, I shall, as between these parties, if necessary, deem it my duty to speak the truth, in order to final settlement, and that the world may be well informed before pronouncing its judgment with reference to either. I therefore suggest to you that the parties first be heard; that if then you deem it necessary that I should appear before you. I will do so, to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

The Court—That is ruled out, and an exception is granted.

Mr. Fullerton—I also offer in the evidence the following: "I hold to-night, as I have held hitherto, the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton, for which it was necessary to apologize, and for which he did apologize in the language of the letter, part of which has been quoted."

The Court—The same ruling as before, and you can take the benefit of an exception.

Mr. Fullerton—I also offer this:

"That he should have stated frankly that he deemed it necessary for Mr. Tilton to have made the defense against Dr. Leonard Bacon which he did make, and that he [Mr. Beecher] should refuse to be a party to the reopening of this painful subject. If he had made this statement, he would have stated no more than the truth, and it would have saved him and you the responsibility of a further inquiry. It is better now that the committee should not report; and, in place of a report, Mr. Beecher himself should make the statement which I have suggested; or that, if the committee does report, the report should be a recommendation to Mr. Beecher to make such a statement."

The Court—The same ruling; an exception will be noted.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, my learned friend has read every particle of this paper except the mere surplusage.

The Court—Well, he gets it on the record in that way. I think it is proper.

Mr. Fullerton—I have read it because I want to offer it all in evidence except the surplusage. Is the complaint that I do not offer the surplusage?

Mr. Evarts—The difference is a very plain one. You offered a paper which was ruled out, and read from it every part without any discrimination. In fact, you read the whole contents of a paper ruled out by the court, except the mere surplusage.

Mr. Fullerton—And the whole paper is ruled out, and all of its points.

Mr. Evarts—That was the first ruling. You said that you would make a discrimination.

Mr. Fullerton—And I have made a discrimination.

Mr. Evarts—I don't see it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—I have read all out the surplusage, and thus discriminated between the wheat and the chaff. Now, the learned counsel wants the chaff also. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—But you did not even leave out the chaff. [Laughter.]

The Court—The audience don't begin well this Monday morning. Please not repeat this confusion again.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Moulton, had the Baen letter then been published. A.—Yes, Sir, the Bacon letter had been published.

Q.—Do you know how long it had been published. State whether that Bacon letter had been a subject of conversation between yourself and Mr. Beecher. A.—It had been; yes, Sir.

Q.—Previous to the reading of the statement of which you have spoken? A.—Yes, Sir; it was a subject of conversation, and was a subject of conversation at the time I spoke to him with reference to this statement.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say at the time you read the statement to him, and what, if anything, in reference to the apology, so-called. I refer to the letter of Jan. 1, 1871? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher; "I have recommended from the first—I said from the first, rather—that this Bacon letter, in my opinion offered a basis for reconciliation on account of the introduction of the word 'offense,' and the reason that I have followed the line I have in this statement is that I want to bring that view into the committee; I do not want to go any further than that." Then he said, "I concur in the propriety of this statement." After hearing my reasons he said, "I concur in the propriety of this statement;" and I said, "Mr. Beecher, you consider it honorable, do you not?" and he said, "Yes, I do." That was the conversation between Mr. Beecher and myself. There was further conversation in regard to the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Beecher and the committee.

Q.—When and from whom did you first learn that the committee had been appointed? A.—From Mr. Beecher, July 5.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Was there any talk between you and Mr. Beecher in regard to the composition of that committee before it was ordered or appointed? A.—He said he should have the naming of the committee.

Q.—When was that conversation? A.—July 5.

Q.—What occurred, now, subsequently to July 5 in regard to that proposed committee between yourself and Mr. Beecher? A.—What occurred after July 5?

Q.—After you learned the committee was appointed, what occurred between you and Mr. Beecher in reference to any of the proceedings before the committee.

Mr. Evarts—That has already been gone into.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it has not.

Mr. Evarts—What he has lately stated is a mere repetition of what he said the other day.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman will see its connection in time.

The Court—Go on, gentlemen.

The Witness—I saw Mr. Beecher at his house with regard to the report which he was to make to the committee.

Q.—State when that was. A.—It was during the week commencing July 12; between the 12th and 20th I saw him several times at his house.

Q.—With regard to what? A.—With regard to the report which he should make to the Investigating Committee of his church.

WHAT BEECHER PROPOSED TO SAY.

Q.—State whether he had it prepared. A.—He read to me from a paper what he proposed to say with regard to Theodore Tilton.

Q.—And what was it? A.—The substance of it was that he took upon himself great blame for his conduct toward Theodore Tilton and his family, and exonerated Theodore Tilton from all blame so far as concerned Theodore's action toward himself, and I said to Mr. Beecher, "I think I may be able to induce Theodore Tilton not to write the statement which he is writing. I expressed to him fully the ground that you took with regard to him, because I can't see that you can do anything more, unless you confess absolutely to the committee the crime which you have committed against him and his family; but I will try and influence Tilton upon the basis of what you have told me;" and he said, "I hope you will succeed in doing that. If Theodore publishes the fact, as he has threatened to, of my relations with Mrs. Tilton, it will ruin me, but it will kill him;" and he wept in expressing to me, at that time, his sorrow for the crime that he had committed, and I was also deeply affected myself with his presentation of his contrition; and I went to Theodore Tilton, and I told him that I thought he should not write the document which he was preparing, and that he ought not to do it.

Q.—What was said in that conversation in reference to the proposed report? A.—I am going to give you that conversation.

Q.—Just go on, if you please.

The Witness—I saw Mr. Beecher again, and I told him that Theodore—

Mr. Evarts—Give us the date.

The witness—Within that week.

Mr. Evarts—The date is what I want.

THEODORE OBDURATE.

The Witness—Between the 12th and 20th. I saw Mr. Beecher, and I told him that Theodore seemed to be obdurate, and I said, "I will have to treat him as I treated him before; either I will have to try to prevent the publication or change the form of its presentation;" and I said to him, "Mr. Beecher, can't we get an adjournment again; can't we get an adjournment of the Committee of Investigation? Time is worth more than anything else in this business for Tilton;" and he said he would try and get a postponement of the meeting, which was called the succeeding Monday, and he said he would write to Mr. Sage and procure a postponement; and then I asked him if anything new had occurred to him since my last interview with him, and he said "No;" and I said to him, "Mr. Beecher, I cannot recommend you to make any report to that investigating committee until I can get Theodore Tilton to commit himself to what he shall say." He was lying on the bed at the time, and he rose from it and went to a bureau and took out a piece of paper and wrote a form of proceeding. It was something like this: "Mr. Beecher having made a statement, and that being satisfactorily settled, gave this paper."

Mr. Evarts—Where is the paper?

Mr. Fullerton—I will gratify you.

Mr. Evarts—Satisfy the court.

Mr. Fullerton—It is easier to do that than to satisfy you.

Mr. Moulton (reading)—The statement of Mr. Beecher being read, and striking favorably—

Mr. Fullerton—Is that the paper he prepared? A.—Precisely, Sir.

Q.—I understand you that this interview, when this paper was prepared that I now produce, was at Mr. Beecher's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he got up from his bed to write it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—It is in Mr. Beecher's handwriting?

Mr. Moulton—It is.

Mr. Fullerton read as follows:

WHAT MR. BEECHER PROPOSED.

"The statement of Mr. Beecher being read, and if striking favorably, then a word sent, substantially, thus, to committee:

'I have been three years acting under conviction that I had been wronged, but was under the imputation of being the injurer. I learn from a friend that Mr. B. in his statement to you has reversed this and has done me justice. I am willing, should he consent, to appear before you with him, and dropping the further statements, which I felt it to be my duty to make for my own clearance, to settle this painful domestic difficulty—which never ought to have been made public—finally and amicably.'"

Q.—What, if anything, did Mr. Beecher propose when he handed you that paper? A.—The substance of the paper itself, to make a statement to the committee exonerating Mr. Tilton from all blame, from any injustice toward him, Mr. Beecher, taking great blame upon himself on account of his conduct toward Mr. Tilton's family; and I said to Mr. Beecher, is not there any member of that committee beside Mr. Tracy, or is there not any one of that committee beside Mr. Tracy to whom you can tell the truth, to whom I can tell the truth, or to whom Mr. Tracy can tell the truth, in order that they might guide the action of the committee properly with reference to the fact itself. I said could you not tell it to Mr. Sage, and he said, "No, it would kill him." He said it almost killed him when he told him he had been guilty of an offense, when he made the explanation he did to him to that effect.

Mr. Evarts—That is Mr. Sage?

NOT ONE FRIEND ON THE COMMITTEE.

Witness—Yes, Sir. Well, I said, "That is too bad; if you have not got one friend on that committee to whom you can tell the truth, what is the use of your friends?" That is the substance of what occurred.

Q.—What did he wish you to do with this paper? A.—He wished me to take it to Theodore Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—What did he say?

Mr. Fullerton—That is the way he manifests what he wants to do.

Witness—He asked me to show that to Theodore, and I did show it to Theodore.

Q.—And did you report to Mr. Beecher what Theodore said? A.—I did.

Q.—And what did you report to him? A.—I said to him that Theodore refused to consent to make himself out the victim of a hallucination; and that was all.

Q.—When was the next interview between yourself and Mr. Beecher?

Witness—When was the next?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Witness—I don't remember.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton publish his card? A.—Yes, Sir. He published it on the 20th. No, he did not publish it on the 20th; he presented it to the committee on the 20th.

Mr. Beach—He presented his statement to the committee on that date? A.—Yes, Sir; his statement to the committee.

Q.—Now, before the publication of Mr. Tilton's statement to the committee, did he prepare a proposed report to the committee? A.—Who? Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—Did Mr. Tilton prepare a report or statement? A.—Yes, Mr. Tilton did, and I submitted it on the first interview, and I said to him that I thought I could induce Mr. Tilton to withhold the statement he was preparing from the committee.

Q.—And you showed him, as I understand you, Mr. Tilton's proposed card for the committee? A.—I submitted to him a paper which Mr. Tilton prepared and expressed his willingness to abide by before the committee.

Q.—Was this report to be made without statements from either party?

WHAT WAS SAID BETWEEN BEECHER AND WITNESS.

Mr. Evarts—What was said about it between you and Mr. Beecher?

Witness—Mr. Beecher said to me, "Will Theodore stand by that?" I said, "That is what he would have done; I hope he will still be willing to do it."

Q.—What was the subject of conversation then? A.—The report of Theodore Tilton.

Q.—The report for the committee to make, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Is that the statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In that conversation what was said in reference to the proposed statement of the respective parties? A.—They were to go before the committee and make their statements.

Q.—What statements? A.—The statements of offense.

Q.—Have you reference now to the proposed statement of Mr. Beecher just read in evidence, and the reply he prepared? A.—I have not reference to them. That report I have just been handed was prepared by Theodore Tilton before I saw Mr. Beecher on that day, and I said to him, "Mr. Beecher, this will show the mind Theodore has on this subject, and if it had not been for the publication of your correspondence and the desertion of Theodore by his wife he would not be in the angry mood that he is in to-day, insisting on the publication of the facts."

Judge Neilson—Was that before or after Mr. Tilton's statement had been given to the committee? A.—It was before, Sir.

Judge Neilson—That is the question you had in view, Mr. Beach?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Moulton, I want you to state whether at the time of this conversation the statements which the respective parties were to make were before the committee? Was that the subject of conversation, and was their character then fixed—what they were to be? A.—Will you please repeat that question so that I can understand it.

MR. TILTON'S PROPOSED REPORT.

Q.—You have now identified the proposed report that Mr. Tilton prepared for the committee to make? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You showed it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—He asked you if Mr. Tilton would be satisfied with that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Upon what was that report to be predicated?

Mr. Evarts—What passed between the parties?

Mr. Fullerton—I asked that, Sir. In that conversation what was said between you? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher that after Mrs. Tilton had made her statements to the committee Mr. Tilton was very much incensed, and that Mr. Tracy in a subsequent interview, in an interview subsequent to Mrs. Tilton's report or statement, had so presented to him the influence which her statements had had upon him; that it melted the anger all out of Theodore, and he was perfectly willing to make a statement to the committee which should not contain the fact of adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton; that he was perfectly willing, if Mr. Beecher would take great blame upon himself and exonerate Theodore Tilton from all dishonorable conduct toward him, or injustice toward him, that he [Theodore] was perfectly willing to settle the matter without making any accusation to that committee, or before that committee, and that he had prepared such a report for the committee to make; that he had shown it to Gen. Tracy, and Gen. Tracy said to him on the night of the conversation to which I refer that the committee seemed now to be of opinion that there was no offense, and that he thought it would not be hard to get from that committee a report to that effect, which would really settle the whole business and save all the parties concerned from dishonor in consequence of crime. That is all.

Q.—And this report which you have identified is the one which you before spoke of? A.—That was one of them. There were two—there was a long one and there was a short one.

Q.—Look at the short one?

Witness—The other one was not submitted to Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you and say whether or not it is the report prepared by Mr. Tilton at that time? A.—This is the paper, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer this report in evidence. He read the report, as follows:

THE REPORT PROPOSED FOR THE COMMITTEE.

"The committee appointed to inquire into the offense and apology by Mr. Beecher, alluded to in Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, respectfully report that upon examination they find that an offense of a grave character was committed by Mr. Beecher against Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton, for which he made a suitable apology to both parties, receiving in return their forgiveness and good will. The committee further report that this seems to them a most eminently Christian way for the settlement of differences, and reflects honor on all the parties concerned."

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, for fear that we may not distinguish between the two reports, I want you to repeat what Mr. Beecher said when he handed you the report which is just put in evidence? A.—I said to him that Theodore had been in that frame of mind, and I hoped—

Mr. Beach—In what frame of mind?

Mr. Moulton—The frame of mind in which he wrote that.

Mr. Beach—State that.

Witness—I said to him that Theodore had been willing to do as expressed in that statement, and I hoped he would still consent to act in that way, and Mr. Beecher said, "Well, do you think he will? I hope he will," he said. That is all.

Q.—Now this frame of mind of which you have spoken on the part of Mr. Tilton as I understand you, was superinduced by the report made to him by the effects of Mrs. Tilton's statement to the committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What statement was that? A.—All I know of that statement is what Mr. Tracy said.

Mr. Beach—What statement?

MRS. TILTON'S STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE.

Witness—The statement made by Mrs. Tilton to the committee, in which she spoke highly, as Mr. Tracy said, of her husband.

Mr. Fullerton—Not the long statement published? A.—I don't know that it was that.

Q.—What was the result of that, Mr. Moulton? A.—The result of that was nothing, Sir.

Q.—That report was not made, as I understand you?

Mr. Evarts—It is said there was another statement there.

Mr. Moulton—Where?

Mr. Evarts—Before you.

Mr. Moulton—I spoke of the report which

Theodore Tilton had said he was willing to make; I had this in my pocket, and had submitted it to him.

Judge Neilson—The other you did not submit to him. A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—There was another brought now and handed to you; I understood that was the long report.

Mr. Fullerton—That is so.

Mr. Moulton—I did speak to Mr. Beecher, Sir, at that time.

Judge Neilson—You had not it with you?

Witness—No, Sir; I had not it with me.

Mr. Fullerton—The paper you had with you is the one which has been read? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—And this short one is the one you say was shown to Mr. Tracy? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—You said something about a paper in evidence which was shown to Mr Tracy? A.—It was the long one; I don't think the short one was. The short one was the substance of the long one.

TILTON'S CARD PUBLISHED IN THE ARGUS.

Q.—You have spoken of a card to the *Argus*, published by Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—What's the number of this?

Mr. Fullerton—It shall be numbered directly.

Mr. Fullerton—Look at the paper now shown you (paper shown to and examined by witness) and say whether that was the card? A.—Yes, Sir, that is the card.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer the card in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We have no evidence from this witness connecting Mr. Beecher with this article.

The Court—That is the longer statement?

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir; it is a newspaper article: it is a communication from Mr. Tilton published in a newspaper. Whether it had any other authenticity than that, I don't know.

Mr. Fullerton—Something has been said about the article. I recall your Honor's attention to it; something had been said.

Mr. Fullerton—Between the 12th and 20th of July, 1874, when these proposed statements were suggested to you, was anything said about Theodore Tilton's card in the *Argus*? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton would never have written that card if it had not been for the publication of his correspondence with the committee, and the desertion of his wife, and I said to him: "Mr. Beecher, at that interview, don't you know that you are doing yourself wrong, and that you are rendering yourself liable to serious consequences? It is a great hardship to keep Elizabeth away from Theodore. Don't you know very well the influence that that woman has had over him? If you keep her away from him it will only incense him, and you ought to send her back again." "Well," he said, "that can be arranged if this other matter is fixed up properly."

Q.—What other matter? A.—The statement, &c.

Mr. Evarts—I don't see the relevancy.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, this paper which was published on the 17th of July, 1874, caused this action on the part of Mr. Beecher in reference to these statements—the one he proposed to make and the one he proposed Theodore Tilton to make. It was to avert this blow threatened in this card, and hence it becomes material in this case.

The Court—I don't see it, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, I must offer it in another point of view, because it makes the first statement to Mr. Moulton—

The Court—It is ruled out.

Mr. Fullerton—The reporter will please note an exception to the last ruling.

Mr. Fullerton—Tell me whether the paper now shown to you (paper handed to witness) was shown to you? A.—Yes, Sir, it was.

Q.—About the time it is dated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did; yes.

Q.—Speak a little louder. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you read it to him, or did he read it? A.—I don't know whether he read it or I read it; it was either read to him or he read it himself.

Q.—When did you show it to him—how soon after its receipt? A.—I don't know, Sir; I don't remember how soon after its receipt—some time after.

Q.—Within what time? A.—I should think, Sir, within a month.

Q.—Do you remember the conversation? A.—I remember something of the conversation.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE "GOLDEN AGE."

Q.—I want you to state the conversation that you had with Mr. Beecher in reference to that letter. A.—It was with regard to the difficulties of the *Golden Age*.

Q.—What was the conversation? A.—Let me look at the letter, (letter handed to witness.) I am not sufficiently clear about that, Sir; I am not sufficiently clear that that is the letter, Sir, that I showed to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—You are not clear that this was known to Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

The Witness—I want to correct my statement in regard to that; that letter was the subject of conversation, I am sure, but that I showed it to him I am not sure.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read it. If you think he don't know, I will not read—

Mr. Evarts—Very well; he says so.

Mr. Fullerton—I read it because it is proper evidence in the case.

Q.—You received several letters from Mr. Clark? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the one that I showed you—

Mr. Evarts—It is marked for identification? A.—No, Sir; it is not.

Mr. Evarts—I propose to have it marked for identification.

Mr. Fullerton—But it is not proposed to use it for identification.

The Court—That leaves the counsel the opportunity of withdrawing the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—It stands in evidence that this letter was a matter of conversation between the defendant and the witness.

The Court—He can withdraw the letter.

Mr. Evarts—I ask it to be given for identification. Is the letter placed in the witness' hand the letter in reference to which he has testified?

Q.—Who was this Mr. Clark of whom you have spoken? A.—Mr. Clark was an associate of Mr. Tilton in the *Golden Age*.

Q.—And now just state, if you please, what you mean by the *Golden Age*? A.—The *Golden Age* newspaper, published in New-York.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Theodore Tilton.

Q.—And when was it started? A.—Started in 1871.

Q.—About what time in that year? A.—March.

Q.—How long did it continue to be published? A.—It is published, now I think.

Q.—Still published? A.—Yes; not with Theodore Tilton as publisher and proprietor; it changed hands some time ago.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Beecher about the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was the first conversation? A.—The first conversation about the *Golden Age* was in the beginning of the year 1871, before the establishment of it.

Q.—What was that conversation?

Mr. Evarts—Is that material, if your Honor please? It may be material, of course, by what was said, but on the face of it to talk about the *Golden Age*—

The Court (to Mr. Fullerton)—Do you ask what was said?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir, (to Mr. Evarts,) that is the way to find out whether it is material—to listen.

BEECHER HOPED TILTON WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL IN THE ENTERPRISE.

Witness—He said he hoped Theodore would be successful in the enterprise, and he said he would like to aid, if he could, in establishing the paper, and I told Theodore of that. Theodore said to me that he could not receive any aid from Mr. Beecher in establishing the paper, and so I told Mr. Beecher. I told Mr. Beecher that that was what Theodore said. That was the first conversation I remember about it.

Q.—At any subsequent period did you have a further conversation with Mr. Beecher about the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that further interview? A.—The further interview was in 1873—the beginning of 1873, I think.

Q.—State what it was? A.—The paper was dragging; I said to Mr. Beecher that the paper was dragging, and that Mr. Clark was trying to manage something about its purchase; that Theodore felt badly about the paper, about its condition; that it was not prosperous as it should be, and that he wanted to write a book, and then Mr. Beecher said that he would like to help the paper, and I said to him: "Mr. Beecher, I do not see how you can help the paper; I do not see how you can subscribe any money for the *Golden Age*," and I told him Theodore would not take any money from him, nor would allow me to take any money for him, directly or indirectly, and I did not see how it was possible for him to do anything; that that matter had better be dismissed, and then I saw him subsequently, and the talk was renewed from time to time, and as far down as to May 3.

Q.—What year? A.—1873, I think, was the year, and Mr. Beecher said between Jan 4 and May, in some of the conversations that he thought I could take some money and give it to Theodore Tilton as my own, and that he would not know where it came from, and he would like to have me do it. I told him I did not want to do it; I could not do it, in my opinion. Well, he said that certainly bread ought to be kept in Theodore's mouth, and that I ought to take some money from him and feed it out to him; that he could get a mortgage on his house very readily and give me $5,000; I said: "I do not want to take it." but afterward I did take it, and I did feed it out to the *Golden Age* and to Theodore. I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton was at work on his book, and was very much interested in that, and that I was very glad of it; he said he was very glad too—would be very glad to assist in keeping him to work at it; finally, I took the money.

HOW MOULTON DISPOSED OF THE MONEY.

Q.—When did you receive it? A.—May 2, 1873.

Q.—What was the amount? A.—Five thousand dollars.

Q.—And how was it given to you? A.—Given to me in bills.

Q.—Did you give it to him all at once? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you deposit it? C.—Woodruff & Robinson.

Q.—Now state whether Theodore Tilton knew that you had received that money from Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; he never knew it.

Q.—When did he learn it first? A.—He learned it after the publication of my first statement, in which the fact was stated.

Q.—You never communicated it to him before? A.—No, Sir, never; I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy wanted me to communicate it to him in order to prevent the publication of the statement.

Q.—I am coming to that now; go on and state what that was? A.—Before the publication of Mr. Tilton's—July 20—Mr. Tracy was at my house.

Mr. Evarts—We object to that — what passed between him and Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you repeat it to Mr. Beecher?

Witness—Yes, Sir, I communicated it to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—As preliminary to that, he can say that he saw Mr. Tracy at his house, and then something took place afterward.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Did something take place between you and Mr. Tracy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you communicate that to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you communicate to Mr. Beecher? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy wanted me to communicate the fact that I had received five thousand dollars from Mr. Beecher for Mr. Tilton, in order to stop him from the publication of his statement. I said that Mr. Tracy wanted me to tell Mr. Tilton that that would be a serious embarrassment to me personally, in consequence of my having received that money, and I said to Mr. Beecher that I was perfectly willing to be guided by him with sound advice, and with any moral reason, any good reason. I would co-operate with him to induce Theodore Tilton not to publish his statement, but I would not, on any such ground as that, undertake to stop its publication. Mr. Tracy told me that it would cause me trouble if it was published. I said if it would cause me trouble, it must cause me trouble; I had done no wrong, and I did not fear any wrong.

Mr. Evarts—Did you tell that to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—He is telling what he told Mr. Beecher—[to the witness]—now, what reply did Mr. Beecher make to that? A.—I do not remember any reply that he made, if he made any.

PRESENTATION OF ADDITIONAL PAPERS.

Mr. Fullerton—In the course of the examination, if your Honor please, we have had to omit putting in some papers because they were not present here. I now show these papers thus omitted to the witness for the purpose of putting them in evidence.

MR. WEST'S LETTER TO MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—What is that paper you hold in your hand? A.—Mr. West's letter to Mr. Beecher, of June 25.

Q.—From whom did you receive it? A.—From Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Now, pray tell me what that paper is. I need not ask that question, however. Mr. Moulton; the copy has been put in evidence, and I agreed to supply the original.

The Witness—It is Henry Ward Beecher's handwriting.

Q. (By Mr. Fullerton)—His original of the article in the *Eagle*?

Q. (By Mr. Evarts)—Is that his handwriting?

The Witness—Mr. Beecher sent it to the *Eagle* without my knowledge, afterward—after it was agreed upon. That is his handwriting.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer the first paper in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton read the paper offered in evidence, as follows:

MR. WEST TO BEECHER.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

Rev. H. W. Beecher:

DEAR SIR: Moved by a sense of duty as a member of Plymouth Church, I have decided to prefer charges against Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tilton, and have requested Brother Halliday to call a meeting of the Examining Committee in order that I may make the charges before them.

Thinking that you would perhaps like to be made acquainted with these facts, I called last evening at Mr. Beach's house, where I was informed that you had returned to Peekskill.

I therefore write you by early mail to-day.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM F. WEST.

Mr. Fullerton—If the court please we have now produced all the papers—the card and the original.

Judge Neilson—Which was referred to the other day?

Mr. Fullerton—Which was referred to the other day and they promised to produce.

Mr. Evarts—We do not understand that to be an original paper. We agreed to produce a paper no doubt, but as we understand that card which was undertaken to be read from the *Eagle*, it appeared in the evidence that it was altered by the editor, therefore it was not really Mr. Beecher's card, and they had not the original of that; but my recollection of that is that that had relation to the Woodhull matter, and that has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; this one.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it has not anything to do with the other.

Mr. Tracy—This is a different card entirely.

Mr. Evarts—It is not the matter that was referred to there.

Mr. Fullerton—It is the orignal so far as there is any orignal.

Mr. Evarts—It has not anything to do with it. It is an original paper, and may be proper evidence, and may be now offered in evidence for aught I know; but this is not the paper, as I understand.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, having given the paper from the Brooklyn *Eagle* in evidence, and having produced the original as far as there is one, I have discharged my duty and fulfilled my obligation.

The paper is described in evidence as exhibit 54.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor, we except to this as the card that was reserved to be given in evidence. We say it has no connection with the subject. Because my learned friend says so does not affect the matter at all. Reading the paper does not show it is. (Examining the paper.) This and another card have been in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, and I promised to produce the original of Mr. Beecher's. Now, if you complain that I have fulfilled my promise, why then I am sorry I made it. I now produce the original article, as printed in the *Eagle*, which the gentlemen on the other side desire.

Mr. Evarts—What is that?

Mr. Fullerton—The original article from the Brooklyn *Eagle*. You called for the paper itself in which it was published.

Mr. Evarts—We waived that when you showed us in the paper what was a copy. We did not care for the original *Eagle*. Then you began to read it, we, supposing it was as prepared by Mr. Beecher, but it appeared it was not.

Judge Neilson—There were some alterations.

Mr. Evarts—Some alterations.

Mr. Fullerton—And hence we have produced what was prepared by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—No, not at all. This is what was in the *Eagle*.

Judge Neilson—And which departs from the original prepared by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—And hence they called for the original of Mr. Beecher's article, and I have produced it.

Mr. Evarts—No, that is your mistake. Nothing in this original paper you have produced has anything to do with it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I forgive my friend on the other side, and we will not go any further with it.

Mr. Evarts—It cannot be read because Mr. Beecher's connection is not proved. Therefore we would like to have the original draft.

THE ARTICLE AS PUBLISHED IN THE EAGLE.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer the article as published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Mr. Evarts—That we object to. Indeed, it has been ruled out once.

The Court—How do you propose to connect Mr. Beecher with the letter?

Mr. Fullerton—It will all come out in time.

Mr. Evarts—That has already been read.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not remember reading it.

Mr. Beach—It was read.

The Court—Mr. Fullerton suggests that he will connect the letter with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—I think I have already connected it with Mr. Beecher. Well, (to the witness,) what did Mr. Beecher say to you in reference to the article published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*? A.—He thanked me for it.

Mr. Fullerton—That is what he said before?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Look at the article I now show you and state whether that is the article in question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I read as follows:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

SIR: In a long and active life in Brooklyn it has rarely happened that the *Eagle* and myself have been in accord on questions of common concern to our fellow-citizens. I am for this reason compelled to acknowledge the unsolicited confidence and regard of which the columns of the *Eagle* of late bear testimony. I have just returned to the city to learn that application has been made to [Mrs.] Victoria Woodhull for letters of mine supposed to contain information respecting certain infamous stories against me. [I have no objection to have the *Eagle* state, in any way it deems fit, that Mrs. Woodhull] or any other person or persons who may have letters of mine in their possession, have my cordial consent to publish them. In this connection [and at this time] I will only add that the stories and rumors which have, for some time past, been circulated about me are untrue, and I stamp them in general and in particular as utterly [untrue.]

Respectfully,

(Signed,) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Shearman—What is the date of that paper?

Mr. Pearsall—June 30, 1873.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Now, Mr. Moulton, in one part of your testimony you have spoken of a statement read to Mr. Beecher, and used this observation, "I will read one clause, and if you can stand that you can stand the whole of it." You stated it referred to the letter of Mrs. Tilton—the statement of Mrs. Tilton. Look at the paper now shown you, and state whether that is the paper to which you refer. May it please your Honor, the presentation of this paper was deferred because, as I stated on Friday, we were considerably embarrassed by the unfortunate illness of Judge Morris.

The Witness—Yes, Sir, that is the paper.

Mr. Evarts—I think, if your Honor please, we can examine this paper during the recess.

The Court—Very well. Gentlemen of the jury, you can now retire for recess. Please be in your seats promptly at 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, the examination of Mr. Francis D. Moulton was continued as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, I now offer in evidence the paper which was shown to the witness just before recess.

Mr. Evarts—This is a paper concerning which all that appears from its face is, that under the date of Dec. 16, 1872, or 15th—I do not know which it is—it is signed by Mrs. Tilton, and as I suppose, is in her own handwriting. It is not addressed to any person, and I do not understand any present state of the testimony that connects it with Mr. Beecher. I may, perhaps, be inadvertent to something that has been said by this witness, but nothing has been presently said that connects it.

The Court—What is your view about it, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—In one stage of Mr. Moulton's testimony he related an interview between himself and Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, when Mr. Tilton read to him a statement, or a part of a statement, that he proposed to make, saying "I will read you one extract from it, and if you can stand that you can stand the whole;" and at that time the language was made use of as having been quoted from a statement made by Mrs. Tilton to Dr. Storrs, and my friend on the other side called for that statement because a quotation was made from it. I now produce the original statement from which that language was borrowed—namely, the statement from Mrs. Tilton to Dr. Storrs.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor, we will consider a moment. Can you turn us to that part of the evidence?

Mr. Fullerton—I could not now.

Mr. Fullerton—I will ask the witness then a further question.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember, as my learned friend has stated, that it was a long statement which has been sometimes called the "True Story," which it was said was read to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—There was one extract from it—

The Court—Which was finally allowed to be given as a conversation.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor finally allowed a certain passage out of it. The paper we did not have in, you will remember. A certain passage out of it was permitted to be given in evidence.

The Court—As a conversation merely.

Mr. Evarts—As a conversation.

The Court—I have said to Mr. Fullerton that I do not think that draws this paper in. If you adhere to your objection I will rule it out.

Mr. Evarts—That is what we want to know.

Mr. Fullerton—I will withdraw the paper.

Mr. Evarts—His Honor said if we withdraw our objection. I asked for information as to the state of the evidence, [after reading portions of the former testimony of the witness,] how, where does this letter come into that?

Mr. Morris—That is from this statement.

Mr. Evarts—But where is the witness' statement that is from that?

Mr. Fullerton—I do not know where it is. I know it is there somewhere. But I will withdraw it if it takes so much time.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I wish what I have to say to it to appear. They do not withdraw it on our objection.

Mr. Fullerton—I withdraw the paper on your objection and the delay which follows it.

Mr. Evarts—The delay is my fault.

Mr. Fullerton—And mine.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please—

Mr. Beach—What is he speaking to, your Honor? He has withdrawn—

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps I shall speak to that now. The counsel has informed us that there was some connection of this paper with what was legitimately in evidence, and that that connection was found in the examination of this witness concerning the "True Story" that was read, and that it was stated that the passage in the "True Story" which was called to Mr. Beecher's notice, and concerning which he was told if he could stand that he could stand anything that there was in the proposed publication, that that passage was an extract from this letter—that is, the statement, as I understand it is made.

Mr. Fullerton—And which you deny.

Mr. Evarts—If that be so, on the evidence, the paper may be admissible. I have turned to this passage of the examination of the witness. I do not find anything of the kind.

The Court—I do not remember any statement referring to this letter.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, counsel has a right to withdraw the paper entirely.

Mr. Beach—There is a slight mistake in the statement of counsel which I think ought to be corrected. Your Honor did not permit any part of that statement to be read as an extract from the statement. You simply ruled that he could relate a conversation between him and Beecher, without reference to the statement. You ruled it all out.

The Court—And I do not remember that this letter was referred to in that connection. You withdraw it, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. I withdraw it on an objection being made from the other side.

Mr. Evarts—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—I know my reasons for withdrawing it better than you do, and that is because you are spending a good deal of time. Do you withdraw your objections to the paper?

Mr. Evarts—I do.

Mr. Fullerton—Then we will consider whether we will put it in. Having another paper, we will go on with that point. [To the witness]—What paper have you in your hand? A.—A letter from Mr. Beecher?

Q.—Addressed to whom? A.—To me.

Q.—And was it received by you? A.—It was.

Q.—About the time of its date? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—It is one of those letters which was mislaid, and does not come in in its proper order.

Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I sent on Friday or Saturday a portrait of Tilton to the store for you. I hope it may suit you.

I have been doing ten men's work this Winter—partly to make up lost time, partly because I live under a cloud, feeling every month that I may be doing my last work, and anxious to make the most of it. When Esau sold his birthright he found "no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears." But I have one abiding comfort. I have known you, and found in you one who has given a new meaning to friendship. As soon as warm days come I want you to go to Peekskill with me.

I am off in an hour for Massachusetts, to be gone all the week.

I am urging forward my second volume of *Life of Christ*, for "the night cometh when no man can work."

With much affection and admiration, yours truly, H. W. B.

March, 25, 1872. Monday morning.

Mr. Fullerton—The objection being withdrawn to this paper, which I offered a moment or two since, I now read the paper in evidence. The letter is on the 234th page of the book, and is dated the 16th of December, 1872.

MRS. TILTON'S STATEMENT.

DEC. 16, 1872.

In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implied. Six months afterward my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher.

In order that Mr. B. might know exactly what I had said to my husband, I wrote a brief statement, (I have forgotten in what form,) which my husband showed to Mr. Beecher. Late the same evening Mr. B. came to me, (lying very sick at the time,) and filled me with distress, saying I had ruined him—and wanting to know if I meant to appear against him. This I certainly did not mean to do, and the thought was agonizing to me. I then signed a paper which he wrote, to clear him in case of a trial. In this instance, as in most others, when absorbed by one great interest or feeling, the harmony of my mind is entirely disturbed, and I found on reflection that this paper was so drawn as to place me most unjustly against my husband, and on the side of Mr. Beecher. So, in order to repair so cruel a blow to my long-suffering husband, I wrote an explanation of the first paper and my signature. Mr. Moulton procured from Mr. B. the statement which I gave to him in my agitation and excitement, and now holds it.

This ends my connection with the case.

(Signed,) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

P. S.—This statement is made at the request of Mr. Carpenter, that it may be shown confidentially to Dr. Storrs and other friends, with whom my husband and I are consulting.

Mr. Evarts (after examining the document)—We draw your Honor's attention to the date there.

Mr. Shearman—It was originally written on the 15th of June, and it is altered to the 16th.

Mr. Evarts—That is the question in reference to the inspection of the paper.

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Fullerton)—Produce the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—I might say that the paper was written on the 15th, and remains the 15th still.

Mr. Evarts—I expect the paper to speak for itself.

Mr. Fullerton—Then you should not say any more about it.

Mr. Evarts—We offer that as a point to you.

Mr. Fullerton—If you think there is a point there you are entitled to it.

MR. BEECHER A FREQUENT VISITOR AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Mr. Fullerton—Commencing with Dec. 26, 1870, and ending with the investigation before the committee of Plymouth Church, how frequently had Mr. Beecher, as near as you can now state, visited you at your house? A.—Very many times, Sir; he was a frequent visitor—he was the most frequent visitor at my house with the exception of my partner, who came every morning to the house.

Q.—Give the jury some idea of the frequency of his visits. A.—In the first part of 1871 he was at my house about every day, Sir; and sometimes twice a day; and after I returned from the South, on March 2, he came very frequently when he was in town; it is pretty hard for me to say how frequently—sometimes once a day and sometimes twice a day, and in 1872 the same.

Q.—At what hours? A.—No particular hours. He would come in the morning and in the evening, and come on Sundays.

Q.—How early in the morning? A.—Sometimes before I was out of bed, Sir.

Q.—How late at night, Sir? A.—After his Sunday services, and very late during the week.

Q.—At how late an hour in the evening—what o'clock? A.—I have known him to come after church service, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Q.—And has he visited you at your place of business in New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How frequently did he visit you there? A.—Well, not very frequently. He was not a regular visitor at the place. He would come when an emergency demanded it, as, for example, during the session of the council. He came to see me after Storrs spoke.

Q.—When did his visits cease, either at the house or store? A.—I don't think, Sir, he came to my house after the 13th of July, 1874.

MR. MOULTON MAKES A CORRECTION.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Moulton, you called my attention, at recess, to a correction you wanted to make in your testimony. You are at liberty to do that now? A.—Yes; it is in regard to the West charges. I seem to have confused the letter of June 25, of Mr. West, with the charges that Mr. Theodore Tilton brought to my house in the Fall. I don't know that it amounts to much. I thought it best to correct it. I say that I talked with Mr. Beecher about the charges of West. I say that I talked with Mr. Beecher about the letter of West, marked June 25.

Q.—What was it that he wanted to go over until after the vacation? A.—The investigation that West had notified him of.

Q.—When did you see the change? A.—In the Fall. I think that this letter of the 25th of June—

Q.—Subsequent to the 25th of June? A.—Yes, Sir; it was in the Fall I called his attention to the charge.

Q.—It was in the Fall that you called his attention to the charge? A.—I conversed with him about the charge, but did not show him that paper.

MR. FULLERTON'S CLOSING REMARKS ON THE DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, that closes the direct examination of Mr. Moultom, but at the same time I desire to say to your Honor that, from the great number of exhibits we have been compelled to handle, and the great number of subjects to which we have been compelled to call the attention of the witness, we may have omitted something, but I wish it understood that there is nothing reserved on our part intentionally, and, if anything is omitted it is unintentional.

Judge Neilson—If it appears to be inadvertent it can be introduced.

Mr. Evarts—I ask you to produce the original of the paper that we assented to have read from Mr. Morris' notes. I would like to have that.

Mr. Fullerton—If you indicate what it is, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The proposed card from Mr. Tilton, which omitted some part of what is called by your witness the letter of contrition. We allowed you to read it from Mr. Morris' notes.

Mr. Fullerton—I read the original of that letter.

Mr. Evarts—No, you did not.

Mr. Fullerton—I did.

Mr. Evarts—We all remember perfectly about it. Mr. Morris had it, and I said to save delay. "You can read it from his notes." I have asked for it three times.

Mr. Fullerton—You are certainly entitled to it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—And if you have not it already, you shall have it.

Q.—Look at that paper now shown you and say whether it is the original card of Mr. Tilton to the Brooklyn *Eagle*? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen this before on the stand; that is it—yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Has that been marked?

Mr. Evarts—The substitute is marked. I ask, if your Honor please, the counsel's attention to this correction which the witness has made. Certain papers were produced, to wit, the summons and the copy of the proposed charges or actual charges made by Mr. West, and the witness testified to a conversation that he had with Mr. Beecher concerning these charges as there set down. And that part of the conversation is that Mr. Beecher wanted the consideration of them postponed until after the vacation. Now, upon his correction, there was no such paper in existence before him, and there was, therefore, no conversation between him and Mr. Beecher about that paper as to the date which he has given for it; and if the correction that he has made takes place, (of course he is liable to correct himself,) all the evidence on the subject of the conversation concerning these papers with Mr. Beecher, and which alone could make this evidence permissible, falls through. Now, whether my friend is able or expects to recall the matter as evidence of conversations concerning them at a later date, I don't know; it is for him and his witness between them to determine. But at present the correction I suppose strikes out all the evidence concerning the supposed conversations with Mr. Beecher respecting these charges.

Judge Neilson—Yes, but the letter?

Mr. Evarts—But the letter does not contain the charge.

Mr. Fullerton—It certainly must relieve the embarrassment of the witness having fallen into such an error, when he finds that the learned counsel himself has fallen into a greater error, because he misapprehends the testimony as originally given, as well as the correction now made. The correction is this, that in speaking of the West papers, he spoke of them as having been sent to him at about the time, whereas the letter of Mr. West, addressed to Mr. Beecher, saying that he was going to make these charges, was the first one that was sent to him, and it was with reference to it, and it alone, that he had conversations with Mr. Beecher in the first instance, when Mr. Beecher wished the examination which was threatened to go over until after the vacation in the Autumn. The conversations which he related as having taken place in the Summer related to that paper the witness holds.

Judge Neilson—So I understand them.

Mr. Fullerton—The charges came the following Autumn, and he showed them to Mr. Beecher, and that part of it which refers to the charge did not take place then but in the Autumn.

Mr. Evarts—That is what he has not said.

Mr. Fullerton—It is, Sir.

MR. EVARTS READS THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Evarts—I will read the testimony of the witness. It is as follows: "Q.—Look at the paper now shown you, and say whether it contains the charge produced by Mr. Tilton. What occurred," and then the witness goes on to say, "Mr. Tilton brought around to my house the charges of Mr. West about that time. Q.—Look at the paper now shown you and state whether the charges were then produced to you by Mr. Tilton? I say, "Does he name that as the paper that was produced?" I say that I assume you are going to connect it. The witness: "Ah, certainly; that is the paper."

Mr. Evarts—"That is the paper," the witness said; but I read further: "Q.—State whether you showed those charges to Mr. Beecher. A.—I do not remember that I showed those charges to Mr. Beecher. Q.—Did you have any conversation with him in regard to it? A.—Yes, Sir; I had a conversation with him in regard to it. Q.—What was that conversation? A.—He said that the whole matter had better go over until Fall. In the meantime during the vacation I thought we could get along with that subject and try to find a way out. I told him that I should recommend—. Q.—Are those the papers? A.—Those are the papers. That is all that I remember. Q.—You showed them to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; I spoke to him about the West charges. Q.—Did you state to him the substance of the charges? A.—Yes, Sir. I told Mr. Tilton that I had a full conversation with Mr. Beecher in regard to them. Q.—Did you state the substance of the charges to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—What was said by him in reply to you? A.—He said he hoped that we would find a way to get over that matter during the Summer. I proposed to Mr. Tilton—I said Mr. Tilton proposed to me that he should write a letter stating that he declined an investigation on the ground of non-membership."

Mr. Evarts—I am not objecting to the witness correcting a statement that he has made, the correction being that there was no such conversation concerning Mr. West's charges, as brought to him by Mr. Tilton at that time.

The Court—At that time?

Mr. Evarts—At that time; and now I say that what you have got goes out if you admit that the conversation took place concerning the charges which were then presented, and which had been brought by Mr. Tilton. Now, that there was no such paper is evident, and also that no such paper was brought by Mr. Tilton, but instead a letter, not containing the charges, but a letter written by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, which Mr. Beecher brought to Mr. Moulton. How are you going to put these two conversations together? You can take the witness and examine him as to what occurred when Mr. Beecher brought that letter. You can take the witness and examine him again; but we cannot have the substitution of this testimony as it stands in regard to the letter of West to Beecher in the early Summer, because it does not profess to relate to it, nor to the charges of West in the Fall, because he has not testified that he had any such conversation in the Fall. I therefore call the attention of counsel to this.

The Court—I think that this ought to be cleared up.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Fullerton—I will gratify the counsel upon the other side, but solely for that purpose. Now, Mr. Moulton, recite what occurred before the Summer vacation in regard to anything that occurred in which Mr. West was connected? A.—We talked about these charges, and he wanted it to go over the Summer vacation.

Mr. Evarts—What was said? That is what we are entitled to.

Mr. Fullerton (to the Witness—Yes, state what was said. A.—Mr. Beecher said he hoped that the matter could go over the Summer vacation, and then we could find a way to deal with it. I saw him in the Fall.

The Court—That was in reference to the letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The letter threatening the charges? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what occurred in the Fall with reference to the charges themselves when they came? A.—In the Fall the charges of Mr. West were made, and the paper that I have seen here in court was brought to me by Mr. Tilton, and I saw Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton together, and it was decided what should be the reply, and Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher, "I will claim my non-membership, and this will prevent my being cited before the church," and he wrote a letter and sent it to Mr. Talmadge, I think; and then Mr. Beecher said to him in my presence afterward, "Theodore, God inspired you to write that letter."

THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—Now, in this conversation you have last spoken of between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and yourself, the West charges were then and there present. A.—I do not remember that they were.

Q.—They were the subject of conversation? A.—They were the subject of conversation; Mr. Tilton, I think, had them in his possession; I do not know whether he exhibited them or not; I cannot swear that he did; they were, however, the subject of conversation.

Mr. Evarts—Those West charges, as they now stand on the evidence, are not entitled to be read. We ask that that be stricken out. The foundation upon which they rested as evidence has disappeared under the corrections of this witness.

Mr. Fullerton—What was said in regard to the West charges at that interview between yourself, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton? A.—Mr. Tilton said he was going to plead his non-membership in the church, and thereby prevent his being cited before the church for trial or the matter being discussed.

Judge Neilson (to witness)—He asked you what was said about the charges.

Mr. Beach (to witness)—The question put to you is, whether anything was said, and if so, what, in regard to the nature of the West charges?

Mr. Tracy—That is the question now put, but it was not put before.

Mr. Evarts—That conversation never happened.

Mr. Fullerton—It did happen, but it did not happen in the Summer; it happened in the Autumn.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—What was said in the conversation between yourself, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton, in regard to the West charges against Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—That is a leading question. This witness has made three answers. He has been asked three times what was said, and the answer was that Mr. Tilton would write a card declining to appear.

Mr. Beach—The witness should not be put in a false position. I think the witness has been misled by the form of the question put to him as to what was said on the subject of the West charges. Now, I propose to have the question put to him: What, if anything, was there said in regard to the nature or character of the West charges?

Judge Neilson—In the Fall?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—State, Mr. Moulton, if you please.

The Witness—In regard to the nature or character of the West charges?

Judge Neilson—After they had been put in?

Mr. Evarts—After they had been sent in to the church.

Judge Neilson—That is what I mean.

The Witness—There is nothing I remember of that conversation except the fact that Mr. West had made charges before the church, and Mr. Beecher was at the house to consult with myself and Mr. Tilton as to what answer to make to those charges.

The Court—Did they state what the charges were? A.—Well, we all seemed to know; there was no discussion as to that.

Mr. Evarts—I think this ends the matter.

Mr. Fullerton—You are very anxious to have it ended, but it won't be ended until it is done.

Mr. Evarts—We will see.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait till you see.

Mr. Fullerton—On your former examination I understood you to say that in that interview between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and yourself you stated the nature and character of the West charges.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to; there is no such thing in the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—There is such a thing in the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—That was in the Summer, when the West charges had not been made.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not care when it was if the conversation took place, and if the witness has made a mistake in the time I do not intend to be deprived of the testimony.

Mr. Evarts—That I agree to, but you are examining him as to what took place in the Fall. You should not examine him as to an exploded conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—If you explode as frequently as you do you will—. [Laughter.] If the conversation took place the question is as to what was said about the charges; it is immaterial when it took place.

Mr. Evarts—Well, you are discussing the facts.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read from his former examination:

"Q.—You showed them to Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not know that I showed them to him. No, Sir.

Q.—But you spoke to him about the paper that Mr. Tilton had brought you? A.—I spoke to him about Mr. West's charges.

Q.—(By Mr. Fullerton.) Did you state to him the substance of the charges? A.—Yes, Sir. I told him I had a full conversation with Mr. Beecher about it.

Mr. Evarts—They don't seem to have been shown to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you state the substance of the charges to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, I did, certainly. I have answered that."

A LEADING QUESTION.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—I recall your attention to that part of the evidence in the case, and ask you now whether in the Fall, after the charges were made, you had this conversation which I have just read?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to; that is entirely a leading question. He asks this witness whether he had a conversation in the Fall which he testified he had in the Spring, and which he never did have in the Spring. We will get what the Fall conversation was, but not in that method. We have had it three times.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we will keep on having it till you understand it.

Q.—You mistake. What conversation had you with Mr. Tilton in the presence of Mr. Beecher in the Fall with reference to the West charges? A.—Mr. Beecher was at the house with Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher, "I shall plead non-membership with reference to these charges of West, so that I cannot be cited before the church," or words to that effect. That was the substance of it. Mr. Beecher thought that was a proper course for him to pursue, and said he would like to have him pursue that course. That was substantially all that was said; and Mr. Tilton did write a letter to the church, and Mr. Beecher subsequently met Mr. Tilton and myself, and said "Theodore, God inspired you to write that letter."

Q.—Is that all you remember? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At any time when Mr. Beecher was present was the nature or character of these charges discussed or mentioned? A.—Mr. Beecher said to me on one occasion—I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton had come to me and said to me that Mr. West seemed to be more friendly-disposed toward him [Tilton] in the Fall than he had been, and that he had been to see him [Tilton] with reference to going down to the church and testifying—testifying on that subject—and I said to Mr. Beecher, "I do not like it; it seems to me, that with reference to his charges against you he is undertaking nominally to defend you, but really to ruin you." Mr. Beecher said he thought so too; that is the only conversation I remember.

Q.—Did you ever hear of but one set of charges made by Mr. West? A.—No, Sir; I remember the conversation I have detailed to you.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor reserves your decision upon my motion to strike out?

Judge Neilson—Yes; I will look at the evidence.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q. (By Mr. Porter)—What is your age? A.—I was thirty-eight years of age last July, the 11th.

Q.—You mentioned that you were a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the business of that firm? A.—The business of that firm—when I was a member of the concern in both its branches—was merchandise and storage business. I am a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson; now in the merchandise department.

Q.—You were before a general partner. A.—I was a partner in the concern—the storage business and the merchandise business.

Q.—When did you cease to be a general partner? A.—On the 1st day of January; if by general partner you mean in the merchandise and storage business.

Q.—Is your present partnership one of indefinite or definite duration? A.—Well, as far as I know, it is of indefinite duration; it is not a limited partnership.

Q.—The time of its termination is not fixed? A.—The time of its termination is not fixed; it has been talked of.

Q.—And is still undetermined? A.—And is still undetermined.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, I observe, takes frequent occasion to speak of you as the mutual friend of himself and Mr. Beecher; that was the relation you occupied, was it? A.—I was a friend of Mr. Tilton and a friend of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—At what era did your friendship for Mr. Beecher have its inception? A.—Well, Sir, about Dec. 30—an intimate personal friendship—not an intimate personal friendship before Dec. 30, 1870.

Q.—It had its termination at the time you refused to furnish him with copies of his own papers in your hands? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—How long after that did it continue? A.—Will you give me the date of the communication that he addressed to me? He addressed to me a communication; perhaps I can state from that.

Mr. Beach—I think that question improperly assumed that Mr. Moulton declined to furnish him with copies of papers. There is no such evidence.

Mr. Porter—You did refuse to furnish papers, did you not, to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did not decline to furnish him with copies of papers.

Q.—Did you decline to furnish him access to papers? A.—By advice of counsel, I wrote a note in answer to a letter brought me by Benjamin F. Tracy at my office.

Q.—You do not understand that you ever did deny Mr. Beecher access to his papers in your hands? A.—To his papers in my hands—no, Sir; I do not understand that I ever did deny him access to his papers in my hands.

Q.—You are not aware that he desired to obtain access to them? A.—I am aware that he desired to have me furnish, if I remember correctly the phraseology of his note—I remember that he desired to have me furnish him—the letter will state if you will allow me to look at it.

Mr. Evarts—It is a letter from Mr. Beecher?

Witness—The letter brought by Mr. Tracy to me.

Mr. Porter—It is among the papers produced, I think? A.—It may be among the papers here; I think it is dated July 21, if I remember correctly.

Q.—Have you the original letter addressed to you by Mr. Beecher on the 24th July, 1874? A.—I really do not know whether I have or not; if I have, I will produce it; I do not know whether I have.

Q.—You were subpœnaed to produce that among other papers? A.—I was subpœnaed to produce papers. I will produce all I have. I judge I must have it. It is marked D.

Q.—It is marked L, is it not? A.—You are correct, Sir. A reply was made to that letter by my counsel. If you will allow me to look at that I will see.

Q.—Just identify this letter first? A.—Yes, Sir; I do.

Mr. Porter—I will read it as printed now, and we will substitute the other when it is produced.

Mr. Porter read the letter as follows:

BEECHER TO MOULTON—HE WANTS THE ORIGINAL PAPERS.

JULY 24, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. MOULTON: I am making out a statement, and need the letters and papers in your hands. Will you send by Tracy all the originals of my papers? Let them be numbered and an inventory taken, and I will return them to you as soon as I can see and compare, get dates, make extracts or copies, as the case may be.

Will you also send me *Bowen's heads* of difficulty and all letters of *my sister*, if any are with you?

I heard you were sick. Are you about again? God grant you to see peaceful times.

Yours faithfully, H. W. BEECHER.

F. D. MOULTON.

Q.—When that letter was presented, what reply did you make? A.—I think I told him I was going out of town that evening.

Q.—Was that all? A.—It is about all that I distinctly remember.

Q.—Perhaps by reading what immediately follows that letter, you may be able to refresh your recollection? A.—I said to Mr. Tracy—

Q.—No, no— A.—I think I said [after looking at his printed statement] something of that sort.

Q.—Of what sort? A.—That I could not honorably give to Mr. Beecher documents for conflict, when I had not given them to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Did Mr. Tracy request you to give copies of them? A.—He wrote me a letter, asking me to give copies, and put the letter in his pocket; would not give that to me; he put it in his pocket and took it away.

Q.—Will you be kind enough to refresh your memory again by the statement? A.—He said something about copies—yes, Sir; he wrote a letter.

Q.—One moment, Sir? A.—Pardon me.

MOULTON DECLINED TO FURNISH COPIES.

Q.—Did he ask for copies? A.—He said to me that Mr. Cunningham, a friend of both parties, might be trusted to make copies, and I said I did not think I could furnish copies any more than I could furnish the originals; that I was going away, and I did go away, Sir.

Q.—Before going away; will you look once more at that statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you state to Mr. Tracy that it would seem to you the same breach of honorable obligation as to send the originals? A.—I think I said something of that sort to him; I may not have used that phraseology exactly.

Q.—You say Gen. Tracy wrote a letter at that time and on that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you refuse to receive it? A.—I did not refuse to receive it.

Q.—He did not offer it? A.—I do not remember that he offered it to me; he put it in his pocket; I asked him to take the other letter back with him.

Q.—Did he write it to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he write it in your presence? A.—He wrote it at the desk.

Q.—In your presence? A.—I was present in the office when he wrote it.

Q.—Did he write it to you? A.—I do not know whether he did or not; I could not swear to that; he wrote a letter and put it in his pocket.

Q.—You did not at the time understand that it was a letter to you? A.—I had no reason for understanding anything about it.

Q.—Why, a few moments ago, did you say that he wrote a letter to you? A.—He wrote a letter; I did not know that he wrote a letter to me, because I did not receive it.

Q.—You did not understand it to be a letter to you? A.—Mr. Tracy said, "I will write a letter asking for copies," and he put that letter in his pocket, and I never saw that letter, nor do I remember that that letter was read to me.

Q.—Was the letter from Mr. Beecher a sealed letter? A.—I do not remember whether it was or not.

Q.—When you read the letter of Mr. Beecher did not Gen. Tracy say to you that if you would not let him have the originals copies, would serve as well? I think Mr. Tracy said copies might serve as well.

Q.—You did not consent to show the originals, nor to furnish copies, nor to permit them to be made? A.—I did not deny the originals, nor did I deny copies.

Q.—And gave neither? A.—I gave neither, because I was going out of town.

Q.—And consented to give neither? A.—And consented at that time to give neither.

A.—And affirmed that you could not honorably give either? A.—That I did not think I could.

Q.—When did you next hear from Mr. Beecher on that subject? A.—On what subject?—on the subject of producing letters?

Q.—Of access to those letters? A.—I do not remember; he did—

Q.—If you will just look, you will see that there was a letter dated the 28th July; when did you receive that? A.—I think I did not receive that letter until the 4th August—until my return; I went away.

Q.—Were your letters forwarded to you during your absence? A.—My letters were forwarded to Narragansett. A messenger, I believe, went with a letter to Narragansett. Some letters came to me at Boston. This letter I did not receive—

Q.—Until your return? A.—I think not.

Q.—You use the phrase "I think not." Do you mean to affirm as a matter of knowledge that you did not? A.—I did not.

Q.—You left on what day? A.—I think the 24th.

Q.—You returned on what day? A.—I think Aug. 4.

Q.—On that day did you receive this letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter then read as follows:

THE COMMITTEE WAITING FOR MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, July 28, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The Committee of Investigation are waiting mainly for you before closing their labors. I, too, earnestly wish that you would come and clear your mind and memory of everything that can bear on my case. I pray you also to bring all letters and papers relating to it which will throw any light upon it, and bring to a result this protracted case.

I trust that Mrs. M. has been reinvigorated, and that her need of your care will not be so great as to detain you.

Truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

F. D. MOULTON.

H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

Q.—Did you take offense at that letter? A.—Did I take offense at it? no I did not; I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Did you regard that as an indication of unfriendliness to you? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Will you look at your statement for one moment and refresh your recollection on that subject? A.—Yes, Sir. What part of it?

Mr. Porter—Immediately before the last.

Witness—The letter of Mr. Beecher, of the 4th of August, heretofore published?

Mr. Porter—Just refer to it, and then answer.

Witness—I did not consider the letter of Aug. 4 an offense. No, Sir.

Q.—Nor an indication from Mr. Beecher of unfriendliness? A.—No, Sir. The letter of July 28, now referred to?

Mr. Porter—Yes, Sir. The letter of Aug. 4 you did?

Witness—Where is the letter of Aug. 4?

Mr. Evarts—He received this letter of the 28th of July on the 4th of August?

Mr. Porter—The letter of Aug. 4 is the one which he sent in reply to yours. On the 4th of August after receiving the letter of the 28th of July you wrote to Mr. Beecher? A.—July 24 you mean?

Q.—On the 4th of August you wrote a letter to him? A.—On the 4th of August, yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter—I will read that letter, your Honor, and will follow it up by the letter of Mr. Beecher.

He read the following letter:

MOULTON TO BEECHER—HE REFUSES TO GIVE THE PAPERS.

NO. 49 REMSEN STREET,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 4, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. BEECHER: I received your note of July 24, informing me that you are making a statement and need the letters and papers in my hands, and asking me to send them to you for the purpose of having extracts or copies made from them, as the case may be, that you may use them in your controversy with Mr. Tilton.

I should be very glad to do anything that I may do, consistent with my sense of what is due to justice and right, to aid you; but if you will reflect that I hold all the important papers intrusted to me at the desire and request and in the confidence of both parties to this unhappy affair, you will see that I cannot in honor give them, or any of them, to either party to aid him as against the other. I have not given or shown to Mr. Tilton any documents or papers relating to your affairs since the renewal of your controversy, which had been once adjusted.

I need not tell you how deeply I regret your position as foes, each to the other, after my long and, as you, I have no doubt, fully believe, honest and faithful, effort to have you otherwise.

I will sacredly hold all the papers and information I have until both parties shall request me to make them public, or to deliver them into hands of either or both, or to lay them before the committee, or I am compelled in a court of justice to produce them, if I can be so compelled.

My regret that I am compelled to this course is softened by my belief that you will not be substantially injured by it in this regard, for all the facts are, of course, known to you, and I am bound to believe and assume that in the statement you are preparing you will only set forth the exact facts; and if so, the documents, when produced, will only confirm, and cannot contradict, what you may state, so that you will suffer no loss.

If, on the contrary—which I cannot presume—you desire the possession of the documents, in order that you may prove your statement in a manner not to be contravened by the facts set forth in them to the disadvantage of Mr. Tilton, I should be then aiding you in doing that which I cannot believe the strictest and firmest friendship for you calls upon me to do. With grateful recollections of your kind confidence and trust in me, I am very truly yours,

F. D. MOULTON.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, at that time you were the mutual friend of these parties, were you? A.—Up to Aug. 4.

Q.—At that time were you the mutual friend of these parties? A.—I had been as friendly to one as to the other.

Q.—Had what? A.—Had been as friendly to the one as to the other.

Q.—My question was not as to the past. My question was whether when you wrote that letter you were the mutual friend of these parties? A.—I was the friend of Mr. Beecher and the friend of Mr. Tilton at that time when I wrote the letter.

HOW BEECHER WRONGED MOULTON.

Q.—At that time you "cherished for him the strongest and firmest friendship" did you? A.—I did.

Q.—Down to that time had he ever wronged you? A.—I don't think he had, except in asking me to lie for him. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you think that was wrong? A.—Now I do.

Q.—Did you then? A.—I did not. I thought I was doing a benefit for the man.

Q.—Did you lie for him? A.—I did.

Mr. Porter (ironically)—We have your word, Sir.

The Court—Counsel should not comment on the testimony of the witness.

Q.—Did you mean to intimate to Mr. Beecher that Theodore Tilton had not copies of those papers of which you denied copies to him? A.—I meant to say that I had never given him a copy for the controversy.

Q.—Will you now oblige me by answering my

Continued on Sixth Page.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE—M. De Querey, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Minelli.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—CHANCES—BOUNCE HIM OUT—Mr. E. T. Stetson.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. A. H. Pease and the Trinity Glee Club.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

The letter of Vice President WILSON, which we publish in full to-day, is worthy of the attentive consideration of all our readers. We shall not at this moment attempt to discuss the various propositions which are contained in it, although all of them are important, and require to be carefully weighed. To-day we should be glad to think that the letter itself will be thoughtfully read, unincumbered by comments on one side or the other. Mr. WILSON is one of those Republicans—not very popular nowadays at Washington—who claim the privilege of speaking out their minds, and of giving good advice, even though it may be unpalatable. We are not prepared to say that Mr. WILSON's advice is *always* good; but there are few men now living who have a better claim to be heard with respect, and that is one reason why he is subjected to so much abuse from the servile organs of a narrow clique. We imagine that no one can suppose that the President is a truer Republican than the Vice President. Mr. WILSON has led a long and honorable life before his countrymen, has fought hard and nobly for his party, and what he has now to say ought to be listened to by every Republican in the land.

If the press dispatch from Vicksburg gives a colorless version of the facts, the ejectment of Sheriff FLANAGAN by the Federal troops yesterday was as ill-judged a proceeding as the ejectment of his predecessor by the terrorism of mob law. The validity of the recent election is a question which Gen. EMORY was hardly called upon to decide, even if his opportunities for ascertaining the merits of the case had been as ample as they were meagre. It does not appear whether the troops ejected the Sheriff on the special requisition of Gov. AMES, though Chancellor HILL, of the State Court, appears as countenancing and approving their action. A former deputy of Sheriff CROSBY, who was turned out by a mob of the citizens of Vicksburg, has been installed by the military as Sheriff *pro tem.*, and, altogether, the muddle is as complete a one as the most violent assailants of Federal interference in the South could desire. If the blunder should prove to be as gross as appears from the brief dispatch referred to, it is to be hoped that Gen. EMORY's course will be promptly condemned by the President and his Cabinet.

The Pacific Mail investigation does not seem to have made much progress during the last few days, though it is possible that the committee may have obtained some information which has not yet been laid before the public. For instance, the witness who was examined yesterday suggested that the books of the Sergeant at Arms should be searched, and Mr. DAWES asked him how he knew that the committee had not already done that very thing? There seems some reason to believe that the books in question would throw considerable light on the subject. It is clear, also, that the Mr. SAMUEL HATCH, who has so often been referred to, ought to be called before the committee, and that Mr. RUFUS HATCH should be interrogated as to his transactions with the mysterious Samuel. Some insinuations have been made to the effect that the committee does not desire to probe this affair to the bottom, but they appear to be utterly groundless; and it would take a great deal of unanswerable evidence to convince the public that Mr. DAWES is not acting in good faith, or that he has any reason to conceal any part of the truth. We must say, however, that the facts already disclosed are sufficient to prove that the subsidy granted to the Pacific Mail Company was improperly obtained, and that it ought to be repealed; and that is the main business, as we understand it, with which the committee has to do.

Mr. WHITELAW REID, editor of the *Tribune*, having been summoned to Washington to give evidence before the Congressional Committee on Pacific Mail Affairs, was afterward arrested (at night, as we understand,) on a charge of libel by ex-Gov. SHEPHERD, of the District of Columbia. While it is pretty well known that we have no sympathy with the *Tribune* in its mode of conducting controversies, we must protest against this arrest as a disgrace to all who have been concerned in it. For a committee of Congress to summon a witness from New-York—at great inconvenience to himself—and for the witness suddenly to find a trap of this sort sprung upon him, is not to be described as a measure of justice, but simply as an outrage perpetrated in the name of justice. If Gov. SHEPHERD has been libeled—as to which we have no opinion to express—his remedy has been open to him at any time through the regular processes of law. He should have taken proceedings in due course and in proper form, and not seized advantage of the compulsory presence of his antagonist in Washington to wreak his vengeance. Gov. SHEPHERD now stands in the light, not of a man seeking to vindicate his character, but of one who has found a docile Police Justice willing to assist him in harsh and revengeful proceedings. He will not help his own case by his stratagem of yesterday, but he will make some capital for his antagonist.

If the *Tribune's* accusations against Gov. SHEPHERD were made on as slight a foundation as its charges against Messrs. DAWES and WOOD, of the Ways and Means Committee, they certainly might have long ago been made the occasion of a successful libel suit. It would be difficult to imagine a more pitiable exhibition of credulity, ignorance, and recklessness, than was made by the editor of the *Tribune* in his cross-examination before the committee yesterday. He confessed to having believed that Mr. WOOD, who was one of the most prominent opponents of the Pacific Mail subsidy in the House, had taken money in return for his support of the scheme, and he had a suspicion that Mr. DAWES, who was an avowed supporter of the subsidy from the first, might possibly have been one of the members whom the lobby received money to "control." Though his information on these points was the mere echo of "current rumor," whose source he was even unable to designate, the witness admitted that it had been made the occasion of gross imputations upon two members of the committee in the *Tribune*, and had been thought of sufficient importance to be very explicitly communicated by letter to another member of the committee. Altogether, Mr. WHITELAW REID comes out on his own testimony in the character of a fussy and conceited busybody, who considered the tittle-tattle of Wall street or of Bohemian clubs to be sufficient ground for slandering members of Congress, and who professed to authoritatively discuss a question about whose details he was grossly ignorant. For a man who has talked and written so much twaddle about the responsibilities and etiquette of journalism, Mr. REID's appearance in the witness-box was certainly a very extraordinary exhibition.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND LOUISIANA.

The task which is set for Congress in dealing with the Louisiana question is not a simple or an easy one, but it is very urgent. If it had been fairly and boldly taken up two years since, it would not have been so difficult as it now is; and we think the experience of these two years is sufficient to show that to neglect it now will only add to the complications, and we may say the dangers, which surround the subject. One very important reason why it should be attended to immediately is that this session affords the last opportunity of applying to it the principles of the Republican Party. After this session, the Democrats will have it in their power to prevent a settlement that will leave intact the actual rights of the colored voters. That certainly is not what we should like to see happen.

The situation in Louisiana is set forth clearly enough by the report of the Investigating Subcommittee of the House. If that report should not be changed by the investigations of the full committee, it is plain that the Republicans of Louisiana have allowed frauds to be committed such as were frequent in New-York under the rule of Tammany. For ourselves it is hardly necessary to say that we shall not cease to condemn such frauds no matter on which side we may find them, and to do everything in our power to rid the Republican Party of responsibility for them, and to prevent their authors from deriving any benefit from them. If there are any Republicans in Congress who do not feel called upon to do likewise, but who prefer to ignore these offenses, and to aid and countenance their authors, we may as well say at once that they may count us out. We shall neither approve, nor hesitate to denounce, any action, negative or positive, by Congress which is intended to cover up such proceedings as those of the Louisiana Returning Board. We must say, however, that each successive report or dispatch from Louisiana contradicts the previous one, and for aught we know the report of the "full" committee may flatly contradict the report now made by the "sub" committee. On that point we must wait for further information.

As to the events in New-Orleans during the first days of January, we adhere, without qualification, to the opinions we expressed at the time of their occurrence. We see no reason to change our view of Gen. SHERIDAN's remarkable recommendations, or of the constitutional character of the military intervention. We are entirely borne out by the Message of President GRANT, who, with all the facts before him, and naturally with the strongest desire to present those facts in a light favorable to those who are responsible for them, found himself entirely unable to justify either what was done in New-Orleans on the 4th of January, or what was proposed by Gen. SHERIDAN on the 5th. We have pointed out that the outcry made by the Democrats over the affair was as absurd as it was insincere, because when their partisans were shown to have first invited the interference of the officer commanding the Federal troops, they skulked behind all sorts of petty misrepresentations to evade that fact. But if there are any Republicans who think that the business is concluded by showing that the Democrats are foolish and hypocritical, and that the Republicans are thereby discharged from any further responsibility in the affair, we are not of that number. We earnestly hope, also, that Congress will not share in any such feeling.

The position in which the Republican Party is put by the report of the Congressional Committee is a grave one. The simple fact, which cannot be evaded, is that the military of the United States have been used, under general instructions to sustain Gov. KELLOGG, in giving the organization of the lower house in the Louisiana Legislature to a majority fraudulently obtained. The fraud never could have been consummated if the Marshal and Collector of the United States had, however, the courage, the honesty, and the common sense to oppose it. These facts remain after all is conceded that is claimed in regard to the *prima facie* validity of the returns made by the board, and it is by such obvious and general facts that the responsibility of the party will be measured, no matter what technical defenses may be interposed. He is no friend of the Republican Party, and no true adherent of the principles which that party has embodied in the Constitution, who does not do everything in his power to right the wrongs that have been committed in Louisiana in the name of the Republican Party, and to prevent their recurrence.

At the same time we do not forget, and we do not wish that Congress should forget, that it is the duty of the Government to enforce the guarantees of the Constitution in every possible form. If it shall be found on fuller investigation, by the whole committee, which has now gone to New-Orleans, that there is in the State any organized and tangible association formed for the purpose of illegally affecting the negro vote, let Congress provide for its suppression by such means as the Constitution may authorize. But it must be plain to every one that nothing is to be gained and a great deal is to be lost by leaving the affair wholly upon the President's shoulders. It is something as to which he has repeatedly asked that Congress shall define his duties clearly. The time has come when Congress, if it is not prepared to see the Republican Party seriously compromised and endangered, must accede to his request.

THE APPREHENDED WAR IN EUROPE.

In European diplomacy it is very frequently the improbable that happens. On the eve of the outbreak of the Franco-German war one of the most competent observers of the political barometer said that the prospects for a long-continued peace were never brighter than at that moment. At the present time, when all prognostications bode approaching war, it would, therefore, be rash to conclude that the influences working against such a contingency are not stronger than those which seem to be propelling the leading Continental powers rapidly toward it. While that reflection may deter people from making confident predictions about a series of highly complicated political questions, it cannot deter them from taking account of the natural result of the present oppressive scale of European armaments. The London *Times*, which is probably able to get at the opinions entertained by the British Foreign Office on this subject, took, yesterday, a very gloomy view of the outlook in Europe. It believes that "the momentary dreams of peace have fled," and it appears to apprehend in the immediate future the outbreak of a war which will involve all Europe.

On the very surface of things, there are strong reasons for agreeing with this view. One of these reasons is, that the present armed peace is nearly as burdensome to the nations who are parties to it as actual war would be. For example, Germany is paying for the maintenance on a peace footing of half a million of men, and has to keep up the organization, the arms, and the military stores generally, necessary to swell her effective army in case of war to a million and a quarter. Last year the Empire raised about seventy-five millions of dollars for the army, and twelve millions more for the navy. In addition to this, it has already expended out of the proceeds of the French indemnity eighty millions of dollars on fortresses and military equipments, besides twenty-three millions spent on strengthening the fleet, and twenty-eight millions held as ready money for the military strong box. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy keeps up its effective army in time of peace to the standard of a quarter of a million of men, and its military organization is based on the necessity of raising its entire force, in time of war, to eight hundred thousand. This involves a burden of about forty-six millions a year, not to mention the additions to the debt involved in the construction of works of a defensive character. Russia has at her disposal, in time of peace, three-quarters of a million of fighting men, and in time of war she claims to be able to place in her fortresses and in the field, a million and a half of soldiers. This costs her an annual expenditure of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and she has been a borrower for years past of large sums to be expended in the construction of railroads chiefly dictated by military necessity. In France, the operation of the new military laws is every year making enormous additions to the effective army. Its number on a peace footing has already reached half a million of men, and those available in time of war, are now reckoned at over a million. Should France be allowed time to complete her new military organization, her "active army" and its reserves will include a million and a quarter of trained soldiers, while her territorial militia and its reserves will number about a million and a quarter more. The achievement of these results involves an expendidure of over one hundred millions a year.

The immediate cost of these huge armaments is but one element in their expense. The compulsory abstinence from productive labor of such masses of men is a much heavier drag upon the resources of the leading nations of Europe than the taxes actually paid for their maintenance. Were it conceivable that a general disarmament would follow a decisive European war, it would, looked at as a mere economic process, amply pay for the waste it would entail. But as the possibility of acting from any such considerations would pave the way to a general disarmament now, that view of the case may be dismissed as having no practical bearing upon European statecraft. Undoubtedly the real menace to the peace of Europe is to be found in the relations between France and Germany. Had the victors in the war of 1870 exacted terms less hard from the vanquished, it is barely possible that France would have been less firmly committed to a war of revenge. However this may be, the annexation of the Rhine provinces furnished France with a perpetual motive to renew the lost struggle which no Administration, of whatever political color, can afford to disregard. The French people have willed another war with Germany as clearly as a nation can come to any united resolve, and, whether as the result of vindictive policy or not, Germany must stand prepared to take up the challenge when it is thrown down.

But it is obvious enough that Germany may not choose to bide the time of France for renewing the war. The military resources of the Empire are in a state of the highest efficiency, while those of France are only passing through the early stages of thorough reorganization. Every year that France is allowed to perfect her huge military machine, she adds at least two hundred thousand soldiers to her effective strength. At present France could not safely go to war without a powerful ally. Five years hence she might be able to do so. Prince BISMARCK has left nobody in doubt of his desire to pick a quarrel with France before she is able to fight Germany on equal terms. But Prince BISMARCK cannot declare a war of aggression against France without creating a great European combination against the ambition of Germany, and France steadfastly refuses to be irritated into furnishing any plausible pretext for a quarrel. With Germany ready and apparently anxious to fight out her open quarrel with France, Austria and Russia really control the issues of peace and war in Europe. Germany would incur a fearful risk in going to war with either of her powerful neighbors as an open enemy. But neither of them could be bribed into remaining a passive spectator of a causeless attack upon France save by concessions that would change the face of Europe. Fortunately, there is every reason to believe that Austria is sincerely desirous of peace, and there is no evidence that Russia wants to extend her coast either to the Adriatic or the North Sea just yet. Still, as the existing policy of Russia depends mainly on the life of one man, and as between Germany and Russia united in offensive warfare, Austria would have to fight for bare existence, the guarantee of peace is, at best, a slender one.

UPHOLSTERY.

Is there not danger of carrying the modern upholstery revival too far? People who are not yet old remember when their parents were well content with spider-legged furniture and hair-cloth upholstery. Now we have gilded gimcracks of the Renaissance, massive oaken lumber of the Elizabethan age, and sharp angular rubbish of the time of Queen ANNE. And as for household stuffs, soft or glittering fabrics of various hues and names replace the old and slippery covering that once bedecked the rosewood and mahogany of ancient drawing-rooms. We have books written on the subject; poetry is full of it; pictures are nothing without it, and the drama is chiefly an upholsterer's show. The modern Mecænas says to the workman in cloths and woods, "furnish my house in the style of LOUIS XIV.," and it is done in a trice, and for a large sum. Another divides his habitation among the nations of the earth, giving his drawing-room to LOUIS QUATORZE, his hall to Egypt, his dining-room to Pompeii, his library to Good Queen BESS, and his wife's chamber to Venice in the time of the Doges. Some persons of an eclectic turn impartially distribute their upholstery among all races and periods, and we find their furniture representing Japan and France, Rome, China and Old England in every room, while different epochs quarrel with each other from the hall-door to the chambers. This admired disorder is most common. It comes of having too many ideas about upholstery. People who have much money crowd their rooms until they look like furniture shops where "all styles" are to be found; and those of smaller means build and decorate by small installments, until, as BRET HARTE complains, we behold

> "A Grecian door with Roman piers,
> And floors removed some thousand years
> From their Pompeiian ceiling."

Nobody will deny that the upholstery fever has invaded the stage and quite unsettled the drama. Plays are not so much divided into acts as sets of furniture. The first act, for example, is an Elizabethan library, with real (painted) oaken cases and tin-plate armor; the second is a "Drawing-room at Chesney Wold;" the third a "Pompadour Saloon," and so on until the furniture is used up and the play is played. Even the actors are upholstered. We are aware that this is delicate ground; the actresses will contend that their part of the play is millinery; but it is not so much that as furniture. *Folline's* marvelous wardrobe is made to match the stage upholstery; and *Juliet* will make it warm for somebody if the stage carpet is out of harmony with her gear. When a young lady undertakes a moonlight walk by rocky paths and muddy bogs, in a Swiss muslin gown with pink ribbons, is she not upholstered rather than habited? Certainly, *Julia Mannering* alighting at a Highland inn with a many-flounced dress of pink, and Watteau hat, would not have us think that she wears millinery. She is just as much upholstered as the rest of the play. The distinction between the two kinds of stage-dressing is too fine for the ordinary observer; and everybody knows that plays have been long successful with upholstery, when they could not have stood alone for one night on their bare, unfurnished merits.

Of course, there is no need to tell how pictures have become upholstery. "Furniture pictures" are well known; and the lady who said she had bought her paintings to suit the hues of her rooms—pink skies and pink damask—was not singularly practical. Another fair critic objected to a work of art because it spoiled her complexion, and a third sister ordered a picture into the temporary limbo of "up stairs," because its vivid tints "killed her blue dress." Many pictures sell because the artist paints his velvets and damasks "so that you can tell how much they cost a yard," not for any sentiment that is in them. And from pictures, upholstery naturally gets into fiction. In a recent English novel, the unhappy heroine, returning to her loveless home, "leaned her head against the rose satin lining of her carriage and wept bitterly." The grief, you see, is more heart-rending when we know that the carriage is lined with rose satin. So in a novel by a well-known Southern writer, when the wicked husband throws his wife from him, we are carefully informed that she falls upon "a divan draped with the richest fabrics of far Cashmere." And another writer takes a page or two of a story to describe a wonderful sitting-room where the book-cases framed panels of flower pieces, "in one, purple pansies on white ground; in another, pale, shadowy, white foxglove blossoms in a cream-colored jar on a dark claret ground," and so on. We can imagine how the author of all this loveliness must have smacked his (or her) lips over the delicious bit of writing, and how he (or she) would be disappointed to see it in reality.

Now, the fact is, that all this parade of upholstery, whether in social life or in the mimic pictures of real life, is not art. To load a house, play, book, painting, or statue with furnishings and upholsteries is very bad art. It detracts from the central thought, if there be one; and it repels the pure taste, if there be nothing else but this stuff to offer. Imagine GEORGE ELLIOT cramming the drawing-rooms of *Middlemarch* with the elaborate details of upholstery; or a really great play suddenly reduced to the dreadful necessity of being divided into furniture acts; or *The Sacrifice of Iphegenia* chiefly remarkable for the dress of the fair victim. As long ago as the time of ALEXANDER POPE it was complained of certain writers,

> —"all unskilled to trace,
> The naked nature and the living grace,
> With gold and jewels cover every part,
> And hide with ornament their want of art."

We know sculptors who are ignorant of anatomy, but can make good clothes in bronze or marble. The danger of the new rage for upholstery is that it will cover everything real—the sham wall as well as the sham art. We are having too much veneering in morals and manners, as well as in literature, art, and society. Our grandmothers' furniture was spider-legged, but it was solid.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

The recent brilliant exploit of the young American soldier, Col. LONG, of the Egyptian service, calls attention to the little band of American officers who have taken commissions under the Khédive. These are about equally divided between soldiers of the late Union and Confederate Armies, and comprise several graduates of our military school at West Point. Almost from their first appearance in Egypt they have distinguished themselves in military organization or practical achievement in the field; but the feat of Col. LONG in defeating, with a force consisting only of himself and two Egyptian soldiers, a savage band of four hundred under the chief KABBA REGA, who had before brought to naught a large expedition of Sir SAMUEL BAKER, is the most famous of their exploits. It will link the name of the plucky young American with those of the many intrepid African explorers and adventurers, the story of whose achievements forms the most fascinating chapter in the literature of travels. The scene of the unequal conflict on the shores of the Lake Victoria, in Central Africa, adds to its romantic interest, and the fact that it was waged in the good cause of suppressing the slave trade will increase its claims to be remembered.

When the attention of the Khédive was first turned to the United States as a recruiting field for the officering of his army, the rebellion had but just been terminated. The Egyptian sovereign wisely concluded that the ending of so great a conflict would leave unemployed a considerable number of experienced officers, whose tastes would incline them to remain in military life, rather than to seek employment in civil pursuits. Besides, his offers of pay and promotion were such as to tempt even the younger officers of our regular Army, who were impatient of the slow advancement in their own service. When it was once known, therefore, that the Khédive was seeking for officers, the applications for places became very numerous. Mr. MERCHANT, of this City, the agent of the Egyptian Government in the matter, and himself the son of a United States Army officer of excellent reputation and long service, had his choice among an exceptionally capable body of officers. His good judgment in the selection has been proved by the conduct of those who have taken commissions in Egypt.

The most famous American officer in the service of the Khédive is Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, who now holds the position of Chief of the General Staff. He is the General officer who suffered so terribly and unjustly, in loss of reputation and actual imprisonment, for the failure of the affair at Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac, near Leesburg, in the first year of the war, the Autumn of 1861. The opportunity from which he was debarred in his own country, Gen. STONE has found and improved in Egypt. He was recognized here as one of the bravest and most capable of our officers. No one who knew Gen. STONE can be at all surprised at his rapid elevation in the service where he has met with kinder fortunes. In September of 1873 he received promotion to the rank of "Ferik Pacha," the highest military grade in the Egyptian service, outside of the royal family. His skill as an organizer has proved of the greatest service to the Khédive, who has not failed to appreciate and reward his efforts.

Another of the American officers in Egypt is Col. HORATIO B. REED, of this City, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of Staff. He served with SHERIDAN, in the Shenandoah, at one time commanding a brigade, and greatly distinguished himself generally during the war. Col. R. E. COLSTON, also of the General Staff, is a Virginian, who commanded a regiment of his State in LEE's army, PICKETT's division. He bore a high reputation, and won his Brigadier-Generalcy before the end of the war. Cols. COLSTON and REED command an expedition for reconnoissance and conquest into the unexplored regions of Kordofan and Darfour, which started from Cairo on the 5th of last December. Another expedition for a similar purpose, is commanded by two Americans—Col. SPARROW PURDY and Lieut. Col. A. MACOMB MASON, likewise of the General Staff. These commands are well equipped with howitzers and Gatling batteries, and are accompanied by a large party of topographical engineers and a scientific corps of naturalists. For the first time the country will be mapped, and hitherto unexplored regions surveyed. As the expeditions are to be gone three years, and will extend far into the interior, to hitherto unvisited territory, these American officers will probably come back with claims to be ranked among the most original explorers of the African continent. We are told in letters which they have sent to friends in New-York that previous to their departure the Khédive received them at his palace at Kasr-il-Nit, and particularly and very graciously thanked "his American officers" for their devotion to him in assuming charge of such perilous expeditions.

Among other American officers in Egypt, are Gen. WM. MCE. DYE, of Indiana, a graduate of West Point, who was Colonel of an Iowa regiment, and commanded a brigade during the whole war, Colonel of General Staff; Lieut. CHANCELLOR MARTIN, of this City, also a graduate of West Point, Class of 1868, Major of Staff; Lieut. ROBERT M. ROGERS, late Second United States Artillery, Colonel of Engineers; Lieut. JAMES BASSEL, also a West Point graduate, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers; Mr. HENRY G. PROUT, of Kansas, who served with the Massachusetts volunteers during the war, Major of Engineers. These are the chief of our American representation in the Egyptian service. So far, they have well maintained the honor of their country in their new allegiance, and that they may add not only to the sum of military glory, but also to the more important fund of human knowledge, must be the wish of all their countrymen.

GERMANS AND SPANIARDS.

Young ALFONSO must feel some uneasiness concerning the coldness shown toward him by the Government at Berlin. He and those who surround him and give him advice have probably felt somewhat nervous at the lack of recognition by the Prussian potentates, and have indulged in uneasy reflections as to the possibility of receiving a lesson from BISMARCK. They know very well that the Germans have adopted an uncompromising attitude toward all who adhere to the Ultramontane Pope and the still pretentious representatives of his broken temporal power, and they perhaps admit in their own hearts that it was a little impudent to push a Bourbon, brought up in the very odor of Ultramontanism, on to the throne of Spain at a moment when the dominant powers in Europe frown on infallibility, and openly threaten churchmen who dare to meddle in politics. But perhaps, also, they close their eyes to the consequences and trust to luck, hoping that the Pyrenees will shut off the influence of more northern Europe, and that Germany will forget all about Spaniards and Spanish troubles, now that the republic has been set aside and a monarchy elevated in its stead. So they go briskly on with their work of satisfying greedy office-seekers; of carrying out measures destined to give the new Government a factitious popularity. They do not forget meantime, however, that the Germans have sent a fleet to their coast, and are proceeding to get satisfaction for the outrage which the Carlists committed upon a German vessel, as coolly as an English Admiral's forces would punish the half-breeds in a Central American port if they insulted the flag of his country.

The Carlists appear very foolhardy in threatening to resist the forces which may perhaps be landed from German men-of-war, and they are perhaps actuated by a desire to embroil Spain as thoroughly as possible. They were certainly in the wrong from the beginning; whether intentionally or through gross ignorance, they fired upon the distressed German vessel *Gustav*, when, during the rough weather some time since, she was seeking refuge in a Biscayan harbor. They would find it rather hard work to convince any outsiders that they did not know better than to attack a foreign vessel which was in trouble, although they will probably say that there were so many foreign ships and steamers bringing arms and ammunition that neither Carlists nor Republicans had much confidence in the colors displayed by a vessel, counting her inimical until her navigators proved themselves friendly.

Every one of the many brigands who, under cover of Carlist operations, carries on his trade of robbery and murder, is delighted to see evidences of the coming of new disorders in the country and will contribute to them as much as he can. He will not pause to reflect that the Germans have already been sufficiently provoked, and that they may take measures to insure themselves against further insults measures which may necessitate the presence of German soldiers on Spanish soil.

If ALFONSO and his followers were anything but Bourbons of the type which learns nothing new, and will consent to give up none of its old traditions, they would see that they are in grave danger, simply because they cannot, if asked, give such guarantees as the Germans might require. They are in no condition to answer for the future good conduct of unreconciled Carlists or brigand chiefs, either in the North or the South of Spain; they cannot secure the reign of law and order in all sections of Spain one whit better than the Republic could. They have been wise enough to make haste in assuring Prince BISMARCK that satisfaction will be exacted from the Carlists at Zarauz, and in the Province of Guipuzcoa generally, for the outrage on the *Gustav*. They have sent a squadron of Spanish vessels into the Bay of Biscay, to co-operate with the Germans; and from Spanish sources comes the intelligence that Germany is "satisfied" with these demonstrations against Carlism. But the satisfaction is not yet entirely evident, and if Germany should choose to keep a force in Spain, and to put behind it the moral backing of an armed fleet hovering along the northern Spanish shores, what could ALFONSO do? Nothing but bluster ineffectually; or provoke a struggle in which he would be ignominiously crushed and which might result in throwing all Europe once more into alarm and confusion.

All this must produce anything but pleasant feelings at Rome, where it is but a few days since the news was received that Germany is not likely to recognize the new Spanish Government until certain illiberal measures toward the Protestants in Seville are fully atoned for. BISMARCK is still the *bête noir* of the Pope, and his domineering and calmly defiant tone must daily become more and more intolerable to the occupant of the chair of ST. PETER All the gall and vindictiveness of which that part of Catholic Europe that clings to the skirts of PIUS is capable is now concentrated against Prussia. That arrogant power is never likely to make any concessions or pardon any blunders, if, by so doing, it is likely to help a supporter of the Ultramontane Church out of trouble.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' extra concert given at Steinway Hall, last evening, was the occasion of the début in this country of Mr. Constantin Weikert, a pianist who has studied at Leipzig. Mr. Weikert is to be greeted as a not valueless accession to the ranks of pianists militant, who are singularly few in number in this community, where teaching is more profitable than performing in public. He is not, however, a remarkable executant. Mr. Weikert has more technique than actual command of his instrument; his right hand is much inferior to his left, which inferiority robs his work of crispness and brilliancy, and there is not the faintest air of *maestria* about his playing. Mr. Weikert reads exceedingly difficult music, and reproduces its letter faithfully, but we failed, yesterday, to catch the spirit of either Schumann's concerto for piano and orchestra, (opus 54,) or of Chopin's melodious and intricate ballad in G. It should be added that the new-comer is a young man; a vigorous and correct recital of Schumann's exacting concerto by a youthful pianist is not to be disdained because characterized by promise rather than fulfillment. The audience, no doubt, viewed the subject from the same standpoint as ourselves, and Mr. Weikert was heartily applauded, and, after the ballad, recalled. The orchestral music on the programme included Mendelssohn's tuneful "Scotch" symphony, which Mr. Thomas' forces interpreted, we thought, with particular sympathy and with their wonted precision; the familiar excerpts from "Tristan and Isolde;" Bach's "Ciaconna;" arranged by Raff, and containing a few passages which grow upon one; the overture to "Leonore" No. 3, and some new "Hungarian Dances," by Brahms, decidedly characteristic in rhythm and instrumentated with a richness of coloring well-nigh unsurpassable.

MLLE. AIMEE IN OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée performed at the Academy of Music last evening, in "La Jolie Parfumeuse," the representation being for the benefit of the Société Française de Bienfaisance. "La Jolie Parfumeuse" is one of Offenbach's newest achievements, and the music did not impress us very strongly; but the story is amusing; some of the "situations" are capital, and clever and spirited acting and the agreeable singing of the company worked wonders. It is a great pleasure to witness Mlle. Aimée's performances, and the fact that she had been absent for some months and was about to depart at once, turned what would have been under all circumstances a kindly greeting into a welcome of exceptional cordiality. Long travel and hard work, it was soon ascertained, have not impaired her vivacity, nor dimmed her merry eye, nor broken her clear and strong voice. She was as thoroughly at home on the stage of the Academy as at the Lyceum Theatre, and her portrayal of *Rose Michon* did not suffer either in color or animation from the surroundings. When "La Jolie Parfumeuse" is represented on the return of the troupe in the Spring it will be worth a review. At present it needs no further reference than has been made to it above. The second act is the best—neither in the Spring nor now shall we attempt to describe the more than equivocal imbroglio it illustrates—but the third afforded most delight by the introduction of a Spanish and two English songs, which Mlle. Aimée sang with so much effect that her English verses had to be repeated again and again. A large and fashionable audience, composed mainly of French residents, enjoyed the entertainment, which terminated as merrily as could be desired, and will doubtless bring a handsome sum of money into the coffers of the Société.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's entertaining little comedy entitled "Charity," was reproduced last night at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, with nearly all the artists who originally appeared in it. It was tastefully set, and quite as effectively played as on the occasion of its earliest representation here. Miss Fanny Davenport's *Ruth Tredgett* is certainly a powerful impersonation, and not a phase of the creature's uncouth gratitude is hidden from the spectator. The other meritorious performers in last evening's cast were Misses Graham and Jewett and Messrs. Fisher, Lewis, Ringgold, and Hardenberg. "Charity" will be withdrawn after to-night, and be succeeded on Wednesday by a new American drama, called "Women of the Day."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Johnny Thompson, whose graphic delineations of plantation negro character are familiar to New-York audiences, has commenced a short engagement at this theatre. Last evening he appeared in the drama of "Dixie, our Colored Brother," and on Thursday, and during the remainder of the week, he will assume the principal rôle in "On Hand; or, True to the Last." At the matinées the favorite legendary drama of the "Flying Dutchman" will be given, with Messrs. Aldrich and Sheldon in the principal rôles.

PACIFIC MAIL.

WHITELAW REID RETAILS THE TRIBUNE'S SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

PUBLIC RUMOR THE CHIEF AUTHORITY OF THE "PROFESSOR"—MR. SCHUMACKER ALLOWED TIME TO CLEAR THE CONFUSION IN HIS MIND—WHAT IS EXPECTED OF TENNEY, THE CLERK OF JAY COOKE & CO.—IRWIN REMANDED TO JAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Whitelaw Reid was examined by the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, concerning his knowledge of the Pacific Mail subsidy. He had no positive information whatever, and it seems that his editorial allusions to various parties having received money were based entirely upon what he calls current rumor. He gave the committee one or two suggestions which will lead to the summoning of other witnesses, who may, perhaps, give some information. He had been told by Capt. Bradbury, and says Capt. Bradbury's brother knows the same thing, that King had written a letter to the company after the passage of the subsidy demanding twenty-five thousand dollars extra compensation, and that the matter had been referred to Edwards Pierrepont as attorney. He said Capt. Bradbury's brother had seen this letter from King, in which the latter alluded to the prison bars behind him. The committee will take pains to test the correctness of this statement by summoning the proper witnesses. Mr. Reid also referred to an interview with Irwin, which, he says left, the impression on his mind that Irwin spent nine hundred thousand dollars, and in addition to that Congressman Parsons spent three hundred thousand dollars, making twelve hundred thousand dollars in all expended in procuring the subsidy. Mr. Irwin disputes the correctness of Reid's statement of his interview, so far as it relates to Parsons. Mr. Reid said that the names of Mr. Dawes and Mr. Wood were connected with the subsidy by current rumor in New-York. It is not necessary for the committee to summon witnesses from that distance to prove that current gossip has connected the names of several members with the subsidy. At least five of the members have been so connected by Washington rumors, that can be traced to no source whatever. Mr. Reid appears not to have read the testimony taken by the committee, and some of his suggestions and views of what had been or might be approved were in the face of positive evidence that is on the record. At the request of Mr. Reid, he was granted a private conference with the committee, in order that he might give them some clues to evidence which would be useless if made public. A member of the committee stated that there were two or three suggestions which were new, and which might prove valuable, but declined to say what they were.

COMMODORE GARRISON PEREMPTORILY CALLED.

The committee has sent another subpœna to Commodore Garrison, to whom, it is stated, J. Hale Sypher showed a list of twenty-three names which he could control with money. Garrison was one of the first witnesses summoned. At his own request he was excused till the committee visited New-York, and at that time begged off again on the statement that he knew absolutely nothing except what he had communicated to the committee in his testimony before the last Congress. He tells different stories to other parties, however, and the peremptory notice of the committee has now been sent to him. If he has any list it will probably be extorted from him. The names of so many parties have been placed upon that list, by current rumor, that justice to all demands that the real names should be made known.

MR. SCHUMACKER ALLOWED TIME TO COLLECT HIS INFORMATION.

Mr. Schumacker has been excused by the committee, after being summoned, in order that he may collect all the information he can upon the subject, and his testimony will be written out before he again comes upon the stand. It is the impression of the committee that he will tell all he knows; but he says that his mind is confused on the whole subject. He appears to be greatly distressed, as he well may, at the situation in which he is placed.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Tenney, the Cashier of Jay Cooke & Co., was in Minnesota, but has been summoned, and is on his way to Washington. It is hoped that he can give positive information in regard to the person to whom he paid the money. The reports about the deposits of thousand dollar bills with the Sergeant at Arms are contradicted by members of the committee. They say that Mr. Kerr, in the last Congress, was given unrestricted authority by the committee to push on the investigation, and that he followed up this particular line very vigorously, and he became satisfied there was nothing in it. Mr. Kerr said it would be an outrage to make public the names that were connected with those investigations. The committee will, however, make a thorough examination of such parts of Mr. Ordway's books as any foundation in the testimony renders proper. They will decline, however, to enter upon a general examination of the private accounts of all their fellow members, where there is no suspicion raised by the testimony which requires it. Mr. Ordway has prepared a transcript of all the deposits of sums in excess of $100 by members during the two months when the bill was pending, and has shown this to members of the committee, without connecting with the deposits any names. No more than one or two deposits exceed $500 in amount. It is regarded as a little strange that the same persons who are denouncing the committee for going into Donn Piatt's private affairs should at the same time be condemning them for refusing to examine the private bank accounts of all their fellow-members to learn whether they would afford any ground for suspicion, and the summoning of members to purge themselves. The subject has assumed such proportions, however, that an investigation of the books must be made.

MR. HATCH'S QUESTIONS TO WHITELAW REID.

Rufus Hatch presented the committee a long list of questions which he desired should be propounded to Whitelaw Reid. The committee refused his request. His questions were such as the following: "What is the circulation of the *Tribune?*" "Is it owned by an individual or by a corporation?" "How much of it do you own?" "Is Jay Gould a stockholder in the *Tribune?*" And then the questions go on to cover the whole ground of the organization of the new China line, and of the opposition to the Pacific Mail. The committee say that their object is to find out what corrupt use was made of the money expended by the company in procuring the subsidy, and they will not undertake to settle Mr. Hatch's controversies with other parties. The committee will not be used to punish anybody's enemies, and that is the occasion of much adverse criticism. Several different interests are striving to make use of the investigation, but the committee intend to direct it to one point—the discovery of the persons who received the money. Mr. Dawes said to-night that the committee would not be diverted from this purpose, and that there would not be any effort to shield anybody, high or low, whom the evidence should implicate. The rumors which connect Mr. Dawes with the subsidy are to the effect that Dr. Chaffee, who was examined the other day, received $28,000, though he swore he received nothing. It has been charged repeatedly that he has traded upon pretenses that he could control Mr. Dawes. The committee were to-day placed in possession of information by which they hope to trace this rumor to its source.

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN IRWIN'S CASE.

Judge McArthur remanded Mr. Irwin to the jail to-day without argument by counsel for Mr. Ordway, and dismissed the writ. This action was expected as any other would have been contrary to all the established precedents. The committee will now take action upon the report of Surgeons Barnes and Beale. Two or three members were desirous of acting upon this report, and releasing Mr. Irwin from jail last week, but the majority decided that so long as the habeas corpus case was pending they would take the responsibility and keep the prisoner in his present quarters. The room in which he is confined is indeed a wretched place, and all the accounts of its elegance and comfort are the work of fancy. In cold weather there may be no especial danger from his remaining in it for a few days, but two or three days of warm weather would render the place no better than a filthy hovel. The official report is positive on this subject, and the committee will take it up for action to-morrow. It is altogether probable that Irwin will be released from jail and kept in some other place of confinement in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. He has been impressed with the notion that the committee intend to persecute him and would like to kill him, but the fact is that they are anxious to have his testimony, and would probably be glad to release him if he would give information by which they could trace out the payments of the money, even though he should decline to give the names himself.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation this morning. Whitelaw Reid, editor and publisher of the New-York *Tribune*, was sworn.

The Chairman—The committee have been very much gratified to see the interest the *Tribune* takes in this investigation. They have read in your paper hints as to the best way of conducting it. They have seen particularly an intimation that a list was in existence containing the names of twenty members of Congress, and including two members of this committee, said to be implicated. Now will you tell us all you know about this matter?

Witness replied that he had no personal knowledge, and should think none of the *Tribune* staff had any personal knowledge of the matter. He had heard a number of rumors which he thought could probably be investigated, though he did not undertake to vouch for the nature of the evidence that the examination of these reports would elicit. As a sample of the rumors which were in many men's mouths, and flying about New-York, he would state that on the 28th ult., Mr. Shanks, City editor of the *Tribune*, handed witness a memorandum to the effect that Oakey Hall had that day said that a member of the Ways and Means Committee was implicated in the Pacific Mail transactions. The memorandum also stated that Hall would probably give evidence upon it. Witness communicated this information to a member of the committee.

Q.—Have you any other information touching the use of money for the passage of this subsidy that has not already appeared in the testimony before this committee?

Witness said with the same qualifications as above he would very willingly state what he had heard.

A. W. Bradbury, brother of the ex-President of the Pacific Mail Company, had informed witness of a letter written by ex-Postmaster William S. King to President Bradbury, applying for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in which letter King urged compliance with this demand for the reason, among others, that he was writing with prison bars behind him. Bradbury replied that if he (King) did not stop writing such letters he would soon have prison bars before him. Witness was informed by Mr. A. Carter that Judge Pierrepont had advised compliance with this demand of King, and therefore he suggested that the committee might advantageously call Mr. Pierrepont.

Mr. Reid further stated that he had repeatedly heard that payments were made to members of Congress with part of the money disbursed by Irwin in one-thousand-dollar bills, and that the private accounts kept by members with the Sergeant-at-Arms would show what Congressman had deposited such bills. He could give no personal evidence concerning these matters; he had never bribed members of Congress, and was never in the lobby, but thought these rumors worth investigation.

Q.—What leads you to the opinion you have published, that this committee stopped when the evidence led them to the doors of Congress? A.—If I am called upon to vindicate my editorials—

The Chairman—Excuse me, we simply desire to have your assistance to obtain all the light possible, and we want also to learn why you accuse this committee of stopping short of its duty?

Witness—I have been assured that sundry pieces of evidence have been brought before the committee of which it has made no use, and I suggest the advisability of examining the private accounts of the Sergeant at Arms, and also the books of Rufus Hatch & Co., in connection with Samuel A. Hatch.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that this committee has not already examined the books of the Sergeant at Arms? A.—I have not. I only judge so from what has been made public.

Q.—Have you any facts, or have you ever heard anything from Mr. Irwin, or any other person, that would aid us in tracing any money to Congress?

The witness said he had been informed, as he thinks by letter from Irwin, that H. B. Laidlow, of New-York, would be a good witness as to the receipt by Congressman Schumaker of a check for twenty-five thousand dollars from California. Mr. Reid never had but one conversation with Irwin. This occurred when Irwin called to thank him for the publication of his letter from Europe. At that time he had understood Irwin to say that he knew of about nine hundred thousand dollars having been expended, and that Col. Parsons had handled, or knew about the handling of some three hundred thousand dollars more, but he had this morning received a message from Irwin stating that he had certainly misunderstood him in regard to the three hundred thousand dollars; that the latter sum was a repayment to Stockwell, not connected with the subsidy, and that Parsons had nothing to do with it.

The witness thought Irwin would probably testify that he continued to pay out money after going to California.

Mr. Wood—You have taken a very deep interest in this investigation? A.—Such an interest as I take in most public affairs, because it seemed to me that it might lead to something important.

Q.—You have given us in this examination all the information you have on the subject? A.—All that would seem to be at all in the nature of evidence, and a good deal which I think would not be admissible in a court of law. My own impression was that it would have been vastly better to give such hints as I have given in private, and I was ready to do that at any time.

Q.—Do you not feel it to be your duty to give us any information, without reference to whether it is evidence in any court of law, that would lead us to ascertain the facts? A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Have you done so? A.—I have, except as to the number of points which are quite at the disposal of the committee, but which I think it would be better to give privately.

Q.—Have you any suggestion to make which you can make publicly that will enable us to prosecute more thoroughly this investigation? A.—They are all of the class of which I have spoken—suggestions that point to the summoning of other witnesses.

Q.—Have you ever examined the official record on the debates and votes of this subsidy matter? A.—Yes, I examined it at the time pretty carefully, I think.

Q.—Have you not done so recently? A.—Not recently in detail.

Q.—Did you not deem it necessary, before you said anything implicating members of Congress, to ascertain what their records in the matter were? A.—That I knew pretty well, I think.

Q.—You have referred in two different articles in your paper to members of this committee as being, in your phraseology, "fit subjects of investigation," and intimating that they were not proper persons to sit on this inquiry. Please to name them. A.—I have given the name of one who was mentioned. I think, however, that I have never stated it as my opinion that they were not fit members to sit upon this committee; but simply that that was a reason why they should redouble their vigilance.

Q.—Did you examine my record? A.—My understanding was that you were opposed to the subsidy.

Q.—When Mr. Shanks made this communication to you of what you understood to be a statement to him from Oakey Hall were you not fully aware of what my course on the subsidy question had been from beginning to end? A.—I have just stated what I supposed it to have been.

Q.—I am speaking now of absolute knowledge from the *Congressional Record*. A.—I had not looked at the *Record* for a year or two beforehand with reference to the subject.

Q.—Are you not aware that I made three speeches against it, and fought it in every attitude from beginning to end? A.—Not quite so positively as that, but I understood that to be your position.

Q.—Then had you no doubt as to the information received from Mr. Shanks? A.—I think I never have said that I personally accepted it as truthful.

Q.—And yet you communicated it in this public manner. A.—I said at the outset that I should prefer to give it in private.

Q.—Who is the other member of the committee to whom you refer? A.—Another member of the committee whose name was mentioned in the same current way is Mr. Dawes.

Q.—Is it the usual custom in your office, or is it the general practice of leading metropolitan newspapers to assail public men on such information as that on which you appear to have assailed us in this case?

Witness—First, have I assailed you?

Mr. Wood—Undoubtedly you have.

Witness—Will you let me see the nature of the assault?

Mr. Wood—You have assailed us in the communication which you have just made.

Witness—I proposed to give that in private, and said that I gave it merely as one of the current rumors which the committee must be aware of.

Mr. Wood—But in the *Tribune* you did not refer to it as current rumor, but as a substantial charge against two members of this committee. Now, I want to know what evidence you have on the subject.

Witness—First produce what I have said; my impression is not that I made the charge as of our own knowledge, but simply said that there was a current suspicion concerning two members of the committee, and my recollection is that the articles very plainly showed, what was certainly very clearly our own intention, that the fact of such a rumor should stimulate the committee to extra exertion. You never were included until this morning. Your name was never mentioned or pointed out in any way in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Wood—Now, I want to say to you that from the beginning of this investigation, and all through it, there has been one unanimous determined effort on the part of every member of this committee to get at all the facts, and if you or anybody else can give us the slightest hint that will enable us to investigate this whole matter, this committee will follow it out, even into the halls of Congress. You think we have got to the door and will not enter; but we will enter if you only show us the way.

Witness—I think you have got in on one or two cases.

The Chairman—State a little more distinctly what you said a moment ago in reference to Mr. Dawes' name. Witness—I said simply that in the same way, and in the same sort of rumor which connected Mr. Wood with this matter, the name of Mr. Dawes was also mentioned as having been in some way on the list of Commodore Garrison or some other man.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any other list except Commodore Garrison's? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you ever hear that Mr. Dawes' name was on Commodore Garrison's list? A.—The rumor was that Mr. Dawes was implicated in some way with the distribution of this money.

Q.—Do you not know that Commodore Garrison's list was a list of those names whom this man Sypher thought he could control? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you learn anything about Mr. Sypher's local or other influence that would lead you to suppose that he could have any control over me? A.—It would not seem natural that he should have.

Q.—Do you not know that from the very outset I was an avowed supporter of the subsidy? A.—I have so heard.

The Chairman—Then there was no occasion to put me on anybody's list as one who could be controlled.

Witness—You will do me the justice, Mr. Dawes, to observe that I have no more undertaken to say that there was a particle of truth in that rumor than in the other. I have mentioned these as rumors which are current and which come to us. You will do me the further justice to remember that I wrote, in a letter to a member of the committee: "If Dawes does not know he ought to know that his name is currently talked about in this connection."

Q.—Have you any supposition that that intimation ever reached me? A.—I supposed it would naturally when I sent it to a member of the committee. I sent it to Mr. Beck.

Q.—Did you request him to communicate it to me? A.—I put it in the exact language I quoted: "If Dawes does not know, he ought to know."

Q.—Will you give the committee the ground for the rumor that I was implicated in that matter? A.—The rumor was simply repeated from mouth to mouth.

Q.—Did any ground for the rumor ever reach your ear? A.—Nothing that I ever accepted, or that I said to any one led me to believe it.

Q.—Then it was a rumor without any reason accompanying it? A.—Exactly; the same kind of rumor, except that I did not follow it, that connected a number of other people with the Pacific Mail subsidy, that have since been proved to have been connected with it.

Q.—Have you any evidence or any suspicion that furnished any ground for such a rumor? A.—If you ask me if I have any evidence against you, I say at once no.

Q.—Have you any ground for a suspicion? A.—I do not think I should say that I suspect you in the least, but I should say a great many others have done so evidently.

Q.—Have you anything which you can furnish the committee that has been considered a ground for any such rumor? A.—I should say I can give no reason for believing the rumor save its current repetition in well-informed circles.

Q.—Give us the circles in which it was current? A.—It is the sort of report which New-York newspaper men, who go down into Wall street, and go among the bankers and business men, bring back.

Mr. Dawes—What reporters gave you the information that such a rumor was in circulation? Witness said he could not certainly say, but probably it was furnished by W. P. Sullivan or George E. Miles, or perhaps City Editor Shanks.

Mr. Dawes—If it cannot otherwise be ascertained by whom the report was furnished I would like to have the entire force summoned.

Q.—Was the gossip which you said reached you in reference to me confined to this list of Commodore Garrison's? A.—No. The gossip which I heard and which I hear at different times, and to which I attached so little importance that I retained no particulars of it, hearing it as I hear a thousand other rumors, connected you in some way with the payment of the money by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Q.—And you communicated confidentially to a member of the committee a suspicion in regard to one of his colleagues, and did not communicate it to himself? A.—I had received a message from Mr. Beck concerning the affairs of the committee, and had received no message from you; I certainly did not think that was a matter which I had any warrant to approach you about any more than I had to approach Mr. Wood.

The Chairman: I never heard my name mentioned in regard to the matter until last Thursday, and then I summoned before the committee the man who was represented to have had something to do with it, and it turned out that he never had the slightest thing to do with it himself. I refer to Mr. Chaffee.

Mr. Wood explained that he had not communicated the remark concerning him in Mr. Reid's note, both because the note was marked "confidential," and he understood the rumor to be referred to merely as idle gossip, of no especial consequence, and for the reason that he thought the proper way to bring out the facts was by the examination of Mr. Reid and Commodore Garrison, both of whom the committee had already determined to have before them this week.

Mr. Burchard asked Mr. Reid whether he would suggest that all the members of the House at the time of the passage of the subsidy should be required to produce their accounts and show how they received any sums appearing to their credit, or whether he did not think the committee had really commenced at the right end to trace out the alleged disbursements?

Witness intimated that he thought both courses might be pursued, and the committee then ordered the room to be cleared, in order to receive from him any information or suggestions that he might think best to communicate in private.

After the retirement of the crowd there was an entirely informal and good-humored talk on the various points of the testimony given, in which members freely expressed the opinion that it would have been better to get first, in a private session, many of the things Mr. Reid had just communicated. Mr. Reid explained how Irwin had sent his lawyers to him during his absence from the country to complain of the injustice done by reports that he had fled the country to avoid investigation, and to request, as a favor, the publication in the *Tribune* of a letter promising to return, which Irwin has since put in evidence; how immediately on his return Irwin called on him to express his thanks for that publication; how he [Mr. Reid] then tried to get at the facts about the distribution of the money, but failed to induce Irwin to go much further than he has since gone with the committee. He explained how Irwin, after the interview, the only time they ever met, had sent him numerous hints tending to show where and how more or less important evidence might be procured. He had numbers of these letters for the guidance of the committee in summoning witnesses, and gave other information for which the committee expressed their thanks; and on which they declared their intention to summon witnesses, and make a thorough investigation. Sergeant at Arms Ordway explained that certain testimony of Mr. Reid concerning their conversations about Ordway's books had been misunderstood by the reporters. Ordway assented fully to what he found Mr. Reid had really said, but then explained that the private accounts of members, so far as he kept them, would indicate no such payments, as Mr. Dillon's testimony had led persons to expect. He had a list of the members' special deposits, showing few or no accounts which could give rise to any just suspicion of their having received any of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's money. There was also an informal talk between Mr. Reid and the committee about the credibility of some of the declarations that the money paid by Mr. Abert and others had been for the sole use of those who received it.

Mr. Reid gave the committee the names of witnesses to prove that Irwin had declared that Chaffee had received twenty-eight thousand dollars of the subsidy money. It will be recollected that Chaffee recently, before the committee, denied any connection whatever with such subsidy.

The committee have summoned C. A. Wetmore, correspondent of a San Francisco paper, to state the grounds for a dispatch sent by him reflecting on the integrity of several members of the committee in connection with the subsidy matter.

THE ARREST OF MR. WHITELAW REID.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCESSES FOR LIBEL AT THE INSTANCE OF EX-GOV. SHEPHERD—HALLETT KILBOURNE AND JOHN O. EVANS ALSO APPEARING WITH GRIEVANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, was arrested this evening at his hotel, at the instance of ex-Gov. Shepherd, on the charge of "falsely, knowingly, maliciously, and willfully" writing and publishing a libel on the complainant on the 17th of April last. At the time Mr. Reid was served with the process he was in his room dressing to attend a dinner at Speaker Blaine's. He acknowledged the service of the process, and was held in his own recognizance to answer at the Police Court to-morrow morning. W. W. Corcoran volunteered to enter bail for Mr. Reid, and will attend him at the Police Court to-morrow for that purpose. Subsequently, while Mr. Reid was at dinner with Speaker Blaine, about 8 o'clock this evening, he was served with a process to answer a civil suit for libeling Shepherd, the damages being laid at one hundred thousand dollars. It is reported in the old Ring circle that, as soon as Mr. Reid has answered the criminal suit to-morrow, he will be again arrested on a similar charge to be preferred by Hallett Kilbourne, and this will be followed by a third arrest on the complaint of John O. Evans.

THE CASE OF IRWIN.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED, AND THE PRISONER SENT BACK TO JAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-day, before Judge MacArthur, in the Irwin habeas corpus case Mr. Durant argued to show that up to 1857 Congress, under parliamentary law, had power to punish a contumacious witness only by imprisonment until the end of the session. But in 1857 a law was passed requiring cases of contumacy to be certified to the District Attorney to be brought before the Grand Jury. The power of the two Houses to punish for contempt was thus exhausted by the special enactment. He claimed, therefore, the release of Irwin, who would give bail for his appearance to be tried for alleged misdemeanor.

Mr. Shellabarger was in the act of rising to respond to Mr. Durant when Judge MacArthur made a few remarks, stating that he had much solicitude in this case, the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury being alike valuable and dear to every citizen. He had, therefore, granted the writ, and was gratified that the House had acknowledged it was proper to have the body of the relator before the court, pending the proceedings, which were regulated by statute, and in this case there had been no deviation from the law. He had no doubt of the power of the House to punish or imprison for contempt, but the act of 1857 applied to only a particular class of contempts growing out of investigations, and provided for their punishment as misdemeanors. Either House had power to punish for both contempt and misdemeanors in the same person, both being parts of the same act. He believed it entirely competent for any court of justice to inquire into the privileges of Congress. The doctrine that Congress is the sole judge of its privileges could not be admitted by any court. The very assumption of such a power would be dangerous. After a further statement of his views of the case, the Judge said his convictions were clear, and he, therefore, dismissed the writ and remanded Irwin to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who, by deputy, escorted him back to jail.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MARSHAL KEITH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of this date upon "American Soldiers of Fortune," you say, "To go no further back, it was an Irishman, Marshal Keith, who was the preceptor of the great Frederick of Prussia." As a Scotsman by birth, I cannot afford to lose one of the most illustrious of our exiles from the roll of Scottish heroes. James Keith was born in Scotland in 1696, and was son of the "Earl Marischal" of Scotland, and after the battle of Sheriff Muir, where he fought for the "Old Pretender" in 1715, fled to Spain. He subsequently went, as many of his countrymen did, to Russia. Finally, he repaired to the Court of Frederick of Russia, entered the army, and rose to the rank of Field Marshal in the Prussian service, and died on the field of battle at Hochkirchen, 1758. These Keiths had been statesmen and soldiers in Scotland for many generations prior to the exile, in 1715, of James and his elder brother George, the hereditary Earl Marischal.

WILLIAM WOOD.

No. 4 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET,
Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hereby second the offer of James M. Drake, Esq., contained in your issue of to-day, and agree to give the like sum of one thousand dollars for the like purpose of constructing a rapid-transit viaduct, and upon the like conditions. Keep the list open.

JOHN HENRY HULL.

No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

SUSPENSION OF A BANKING FIRM.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 18.—George F. Paddock & Co.'s bank stopped payment this morning. A hurried statement has been made which shows the firm's liabilities to be $434,000, and the assets $170,000. About seventy-five thousand dollars of the latter amount is considered valueless. It is hoped that the firm will eventually be able to pay nearly or quite all of their obligations, but nothing definite is known at present. Assignees were appointed at a meeting of creditors to-day, who will have a detailed statement prepared.

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION—THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

BILLS INTRODUCED—MORE AMENDMENTS TO THE EXCISE LAW—HON. E. D. MORGAN RECEIVES THE COMPLIMENTARY NOMINATION OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Both Houses of the Legislature assembled this evening, pursuant to adjournment on Friday last, but little business of importance was transacted. In the Senate the concurrent resolution introduced in the Assembly last week, by Mr. Smith, of New-York, petitioning Congress for the improvement of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, was called up and concurred in. In the House Mr. Waehner, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment or designation of a reporter of all decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court of this State. The decisions are to be transmitted to the reporter by the Judges or Clerks of the courts, and are to be published in uniform manner at a price not exceeding $2 50 per volume of seven hundred pages, the reporter to receive no other compensation than such as may result from publication at the price fixed. Mr. Hess, of New-York, introduced a bill to repeal the act passed in 1871, providing for the establishment of a parade ground for the use of the National Guard at Tenth avenue and One Hundreth and Ninety-fifth street, New-York City. It is claimed by the advocates of the bill that the site is too distant from the City proper, and that the ground is not well adapted to the purpose. Mr. Stacy, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the Excise laws of 1857 and 1870. The features of the amendatory act are abolishment of imprisonment as a penalty for infringement of the law, that the fee charged shall be from $20 to $250, and that the Commissioners of Excise in each city shall be appointed by the Mayors of such cities, subject to confirmation by the Aldermen. Mr. Seward, of New-York, presented a memorial from the Cheap Transportation Association of New-York City, asking for the adoption of sections, 6, 7, and 8 of the proposed amendment to article 5 of the Constitution, relating to canals, proposed by the Constitutional Commission, passed by the Legislature of 1873, and rejected by the Legislature of 1874.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature met in the Assembly Chamber this evening, to choose a nominee for the office of United States Senator. As Chairman of the joint committee, Judge Robertson called the caucus to order at 9 P. M., and nominated as its Chairman Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, who upon being elected was escorted to his seat by Senator Wood and Assemblyman Husted. The Clerk of the Senate was appointed Clerk of the caucus, upon motion of Assemblyman Lincoln, of Ontario County, and upon motion of Senator Cole, the caucus proceeded to take an informal ballot, Senator Tobey and Assemblyman McAfee being appointed tellers. But before a vote was taken, Assemblyman Husted nominated E. D. Morgan, in a brief speech, in which he referred to his marked ability and unflinching patriotism in the trying times of the war. Assemblyman Seward seconded the nomination. "In the minority as we are," he said, "the nomination is but a compliment, yet it is one which every citizen is glad to receive as a token of appreciation of his worth, by his associates, and of their esteem for his character, and as an evidence of their confidence in his ability to fill great public trusts." The roll was then called, and each member in his turn deposited his ballot. The result was as follows: E. D. Morgan, 40; John A. Dix, 13; Reuben E. Fenton, 2; blank, 5. Upon motion of Senator Selkreg, the nomination of E. D. Morgan was made unanimous, without the formality of a second ballot, and the caucus then adjourned—its whole session having occupied less than twenty minutes. In explanation of the smallness of Gov. Dix's vote, and of the apparent neglect of Mr. Wheeler, it ought to be stated that both gentlemen expressed their unwillingness to have their names presented to the caucus at all if there were to be any other contestants for the compliment, and as it was evident that a strong movement in favor of Mr. Morgan was being made in the Assembly, the friends of the former gentlemen did not press their names. To-morrow each branch of the Legislature chooses its candidate for United States Senator in its own room, and on Wednesday the election is completed by the comparison of these votes at a joint meeting of both the Senate and the Assembly, to be held in the Assembly Chamber.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY DEVOTED TO THAT PURPOSE—IMPORTANT RESOLUTION PASSED—WARNING TO DELINQUENTS.

The annual meeting of the Association for the Protection of Game was held last evening, at the residence of Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, No. 26 East Twentieth street, Mr. Royal Phelps, the President, occupying the chair. After the usual preliminaries, a communication was read from the Denver Shooting Club, an association recently organized for the protection of game on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. A letter was also received from Mr. Hayes, the retired Secretary, tendering his thanks for the kind resolutions adopted on the event of his resignation.

In the case of the society against Middleton, Cameron & Co., Fulton Market, for selling speckled trout outside of the period of time specified by the Game laws, the Secretary reported a decision in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $25.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and Mr. George Schieffelin were elected to membership, and the resignation of Mr. Townsend Cox was reconsidered, in compliance with the desire of that gentleman. Ex-Gov. Seymour, who was present as a guest of the association, was introduced, and, being a member of the Fish Culturists' Association, gave a brief account of the operations of that organization. He stated that at the establishment of the society in Hartford all the hatching of the spawn that is necessary for propagation throughout the State could be accomplished at a trifling cost. Mr. Seymour was, on motion, unanimously elected an honorary member. The annual election of officers was then held, and resulted in the choice of the following ticket: President, Royal Phelps; Vice President, Robert B. Roosevelt; Counsel, Charles E. Whitehead; Secretary and Treasurer, S. T. Cuthbert; Executive Committee, Francis H. Palmer, B. L. Swan, and C. Gilbert.

The Counsel presented a report showing that all suits, except one, against violators of the game laws, brought during the year, had been conducted to a successful issue, and that seven cases were at present pending in the courts.

The Treasurer reported that the funds of the association amounted to three thousand four hundred dollars in United States five-twenty bonds, besides considerable cash on hand.

The following, offered as an amendment to the acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, and fish, passed April 20, 1871, was referred to the Committee on Laws:

> No person shall kill or expose for sale or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any wild duck, goose or brant between May 1 and Sept. 1, or any wood-duck between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, or any Wilson's snipe, bay snipe, plover, brant bird, meadow snipe, tatler, godwit, curlew, sandpiper, or sanderling, between Jan. 1 and July 1, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

After transacting some further business of an unimportant nature the members adjourned to the dining-room, where supper was partaken of.

The association, through its Secretary, has issued the following warning:

> Under the provisions of the Game laws of the State of New-York, (chapter 390 of the laws of 1874,) it is unlawful for any person to "sell, expose for sale, transport, or have in his or her possession in this State, after the same has been killed, any moose, wild deer, or fresh venison, save only during the months of September, October, November, December and January," under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense.
>
> The New-York Association for the Protection of Game gives notice that it will prosecute all dealers in game, and other persons who violate any of the foregoing provisions, after the 31st instant.
>
> THOMAS N. CUTHBERT, Secretary,
> JAN. 18, 1875. No. 52 Wall street.

ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL THE ROSS FAMILY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 18.—A dispatch was received to-day at Police Head-quarters in this city, stating that a man named Wiley had been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., on the charge of attempting to blackmail the Ross family. Wiley is said to have endeavored to secure five hundred dollars from Mr. Ross by writing to the latter that he [Wiley] had valuable information concerning the whereabouts of the missing child, and would be willing to impart it for the amount stated. A correspondence was carried on for some time, Wiley giving the name of "Cannon." He finally asked for one hundred dollars to pay his expenses to this city for the purpose of having a conference with Mr. Ross. The latter, being guided by the Police authorities, gave the man no money.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A party of prominent Boston merchants and capitalists will arrive here to-morrow, over the Boston, Hartford and Erie, the Connecticut Western, and the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroads, by special train, to examine into the proposed new railroad route from Boston and New-England to the coal fields and the West by the way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge route. On Wednesday the party will have a conference here with delegates representing the cities, railroads, coal, iron, and other interests on the proposed line from Boston to Pittsburg, and in the evening they will attend a public dinner tendered by the citizens.

THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Eleven bids for the construction of an iron railway bridge across the Ohio River at this point were opened by the Trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad to-day. The bids range from $593,000 to $1,088,000, the lowest bidder being the Paterson Bridge Company, of Paterson, N. J. The structure will comprise five spans, including a channel span of 519 feet, which is the largest single span in the world, except one of the same length in Germany, and the total length of the bridge will be 1,597 feet. The officers of the road will examine the estimates at once, and will probably in a few days select the lowest and the best bidder.

THE BALL OF THE SHANDLEY ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual ball of the Edward J. Shandley Association was held at Irving Hall last evening. The decorations were very simple and included the title of the Association emblazoned in gas-jets at the west end of the hall. Among those present were Ex-Judge E. J. Shandley, George Hall, Joseph Young, Seth Douglass, Roday Brassel, Thomas Sheils, Thomas Lynch, E. McNamara, Daniel Kerrigan, William Fitzgerald, George Corbitt and lady, David O'Grady and lady, Edward Trainor, James Murray and lady, Michael Whalen, Clerk of Judge Koch's Court, John Whalen, of the Department of Buildings; Capt. Michael Murphy, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; Robert J. Poynter, Thomas H. McGovern, Jeremiah Moyland, Daniel A. Feehan, John Byron, James Heffernan, William Colligan, ex-Assemblyman James Ryan, Richard Maher, Patrick Connolly, Robert Stephenson, James Carter, William Bain, John Doyle, Jacob Fleshhauer, and many others.

A SORE THROAT is soon relieved by DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—an old remedy for Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are of value. For coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce beneficial results.

W. M. Giles, Chemist, No. 451 6th av.—Paralysis of the limbs, the worst case I have seen in a practice of thirty years, was cured by your LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. LEWIS H. BONE, M. D., No. 106 West 16th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Mary had a little tooth
It was as white as snow,
And Mary's breath was pure and sweet
As any winds that blow—
'Twas simply using SOZODONT
Which made and kept them so.

The greatest Discovery of the age, Cancer cured without the knife. Call on DR. STEPHENSON, No. 23 University place, and be convinced. All consultations free.

Everdell's Office, No. 302 Broadway, elegant WEDDING AND BALL CARDS, Orders of Dancing, Crests, Monograms, Paper.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph is a protection families cannot afford to be without. Office, No. 571 Broadway.

All who suffer from coughs and colds will find relief in Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A plaster of Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor will quickly cure the worst kind of boil or ulcer. 25 cents. 7.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

OKIE—STODDARD.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's sister, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. William B. Merritt, of New-York, DANIEL L. OKIE, of New-York, to Miss MARY STODDARD, of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

ASPINWALL.—On Monday, Jan. 18, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, aged 67.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BANKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875, ALETHEA LENOX DONALDSON, infant daughter of Dr. James L. and Isabella M. Banks, aged 3 months, 20 days.

BLAUVELT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, the 16th inst., of congestion of the lungs, ADELIZA WILLIAMS, wife of David T. Blauvelt, aged 63 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 364 West 35th st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

BUCKINGHAM.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, LOUISE, wife of John T. Buckingham, and daughter of Mary L. and the late John H. Howe, of this City.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 151 East 63d st.

CHAMBERLIN.—At Orange, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 17, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, aged 75 years, widow of the late Martin Chamberlin, of Pittsfield, Mass.
☞ Berkshire County, Mass., papers please copy.

CLARK.—Friday, 15th inst., at his residence, in Westfield, N. J., EPHRAIM CLARK, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services from the Presbyterian Church Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives invited.

COGGESHALL.—On Saturday, the 16th, at Englewood, N. J., CALEB COGGESHALL.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, P. B. W. Cooke, No. 106 Willow st., between Clark and Pierrepont, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock, Wednesday, the 20th.

DEACON.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 16, 1875, FRANCIS DEACON, in the 63rd year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 136 Waverley place, on Wednesday, 20th inst., without further notice.

EASTON.—At Cuba, N. Y., on Jan. 16, NATHAN W. EASTON, aged 70 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day (Tuesday) at 12 M. from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner 10th st. and 2d av., without further invitation.

FOWLER.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, 1875, ISAAC V. FOWLER, aged 73 years, 1 month, 13 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence. Carriages will meet the 9:15 A. M. train from 42d st. at White Plains.

GITTINGS.—At Abingdon, Md., on Tuesday, the 12th inst, JULIA EVANS, wife of the late Thomas E. Gittings, of Baltimore, Md.

HENING.—At his residence in Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, 17th inst., of pneumonia, ROBERT M. HENING, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 10:45 A. M. Carriages at depot in Montclair.

HOAG.—At Ossining, near Sing Sing, on Sunday, Jan. 17, ISRAEL G. HOAG, aged 59 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 42d st.

LEE.—On Jan. 18, after a painful illness, CHARLES CARROLL, youngest son of Dr. Charles C. and Helen Lee, aged 2 years and 11 months.
☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

McCLELLAND.—On Sabbath, Jan. 17, of paralysis, MARGARET McCLELLAND, in the 68th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Lynch, No. 420 West 18th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

NEVINS.—At Waterford, Conn., on the 17th inst., THOMAS P. NEVINS, aged 24 years.
The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

NEWTON.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 17, at No. 270 Henry st., Brooklyn, Rev. BENJAMIN B. NEWTON, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

PROTE.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JOHN B., infant son of John R. and Hannah E. Prote.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, from No. 6 Ashburton place.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, JOHN RICHARDSON, in the 59th year of his age.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 518 Pearl st., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In Jersey City, on Jan. 18, of peritonitis, MARY ANNA, youngest daughter of Theodore B. and Mary A. Smith, aged 2 years, 6 months, 20 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, David Taylor, No. 12 Sussex place, Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan 20, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SWAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 17, JAMES S. SWAN, in the 56th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 2 Willow st.

TALBOT.—Suddenly, Sunday evening, the 17th inst., at his residence, Greenwich, Conn., WILLIAM RICHMOND TALBOT, aged 70 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Greenwich, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 16, HENRY B. TAYLOR.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERHILL.—Monday, Jan. 18, 1875, WILLIAM UNDERHILL, aged 78 years.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 9 A. M., from the residence of Charles Stepath, 152d st., Washington Heights.

VAN VECHTEN.—At East Fishkill, of pneumonia, on Monday, Jan. 18, LOUISA, wife of Rev. Samuel Van Vechten, aged 71.
Funeral from her late residence, at 11:30, on Thursday, 21st inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 19, 1875, AT 8 P. M.,
AT
THE HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
2d av. and 11th sts.
HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of New York,
will address the Society on the
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FISH IN THE UNITED STATES.
Mr. A. L. RAWSON, the Palestine Explorer, who has made four journeys to the Holy Land, will address the Society on PALESTINE EXPLORATION FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT.
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

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T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Delegates elect to this committee will meet for organization at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of 6th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, instant, at 8 o'clock. The credentials of delegates, together with their address, should be furnished to one of the Secretaries immediately.

JOEL W. MASON,
late First Vice President.

GEORGE W. LYON, }
JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

MR. MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Continued from Third Page.

question? A.—I beg your pardon; I thought I had answered it.

Q.—Did you mean to intimate to him that Theodore Tilton had not copies of the papers of which you refused copies to him?

Witness—Did I mean to intimate——I wish to answer the question—will you please repeat it?

Q.—When you wrote these words did you mean to be understood by him that you had furnished no copies to Mr. Tilton and would furnish none to him? A.—I had furnished none to Mr. Tilton and would furnish none to him, and that is how I meant to be understood.

Q.—You meant so to be understood? A.—I meant so to be understood.

Q.—When you procured from Mr. Beecher, the evening you visited him with the pistol, the retraction, did you read the note of Theodore Tilton—did you read it to him? A.—I read it to him, and I might have handed it to him. I think I did.

Q.—You don't know he read it? A.—I might have handed it to him to read.

Q.—To copy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he copy it? A.—I don't remember that he did, Sir.

Q.—Did you dictate to him the letter he copied? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton afterward send you that paper? A.—Did he afterwards send me a letter of recantation?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—My impression was that I kept it, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to deny his statement that he afterward sent it to you?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; I object to that, there is no statement of that kind.

Mr. Porter—Have you read Mr. Tilton's successive statements? A.—Not all of them, Sir. I don't remember having read the statement that you spoke of; but I would not be guided by it, if I had.

Q.—Do you mean, then, to swear that Theodore Tilton never had that in his possession? A.—No, Sir; I don't mean to swear to it.

Q.—Do you mean to swear that he never had it before this controversy? A.—I don't mean to swear to that.

Q.—You don't know but what he did? A.—I don't know but what I handed it to him that night, Sir. It would be quite natural for me to do so, if I did.

HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER TILTON HAD COPIES OF THE PAPERS.

Q.—Do you know whether he had copies of other papers, copies of which you denied to Mr. Beecher? A.—Did I know whether he had copies of other papers?

Q.—Yes, of which you denied copies to Mr. Beecher? A.—He told me that he had made a memorandum of the letter of contrition, part of which he quoted in the Bacon letter.

Q.—I was not referring to what he quoted. I was merely referring to the fact? A.—I did not know that he had copies.

Q.—You never knew? A.—No, Sir, I haven't seen any copies in his possession.

Q.—Do you know of his sending that to you, with other papers, saying that they would be more secure in your safe than in his? A.—Remember sending what, Sir?

Q.—The retraction of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Did you ever read Mr. Tilton's examination? A.—Not all through; no, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever dictate to him while he made copies of papers connected with this controversy? A.—I don't remember that I ever did.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—I should swear that I did not if I swear at all.

Q.—That is what I ask you, whether you do so swear? A.—I do so swear that I did not, for I don't remember that I ever did.

Q.—Did you read Mr. Tilton's first statement? A.—Not all of it.

Q.—Did you hear it read? A.—No, Sir. He would not read it to me.

Q.—Did you hear his second statement? A.—Did I hear his second statement? No, Sir.

Q.—Nor did you read it? A.—No, Sir. He would not let me read it.

Q.—Please confine yourself to my questions? A.—Pardon me, Sir.

Q.—You don't now know what it contains? A.—I don't now know what it contains. I could not repeat it, Sir. I read it after it was published.

Q.—Why did you stop at a portion of it? A.—I don't know. I was not interested in it.

Q.—But you remember distinctly the fact that you didn't read it through? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that you haven't read it through? A.—No, Sir; not all of it.

Q.—But you remember distinctly the fact that you never read through his examination? A.—I remember that.

Q.—You remember distinctly the fact that you never read his last statement through? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember that.

Q.—Nor heard it read? A.—Nor heard it read.

Q.—We can now return to Mr. Beecher's letter. Will you now turn to page No. 141? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In reply to your letter of the 4th of August you received this? A.—In reply to what, Sir?

Q.—In reply to your letter of the 4th of August. A.—Which one?

Q.—The one you find on page No. 142? A.—Oh, I see it. Yes, Sir; yes, Sir.

MR. BEACH INTERPOSES.

Mr. Beach—I object, Sir, to these communications from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton. It is intimated by counsel that they are offered in evidence for the purpose of showing the relations or state of feeling between Mr. Beecher and the witness. I understand it to be abundantly settled by the authorities that, for that object, it is not competent to show the particulars of any difficulty or of any transaction as between the witness and the party, but only to ask as to the state of feeling. And if your Honor is in doubt in regard to that proposition, I shall ask you to look at the authorities on the subject. Now, here are a series of letters proposed to be introduced, written by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, and I can't see, Sir, upon what principle they are admissible. They contain declarations on the part of Mr. Beecher which may, perhaps, affect the merits of the controversy. They may contain allegations of fact which Mr. Moulton, for all I know, may have admitted or failed to deny. But how those assertions on the part of Mr. Beecher, whether written or oral, can be introduced upon this issue, I am at a loss to conceive. It is not pretended that Mr. Tilton was present; it is not pretended they were shown or stated to Mr. Tilton; there is no possible action on the part of Mr. Tilton to show they were. That they were is perhaps to be shown; certainly nothing thus far has been shown, and until that question is proved I submit to your Honor the letters are not admissible. I object to them.

MOULTON'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts—It is true these letters have nothing to do with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Moulton has shown himself, by his direct examination, to have acted as the depositary, in the confidence of friendship, of certain papers as well as a good many oral communications—if we are to trust to his remembrance of such conversations—that were confidentially given to him. Now a controversy arises in which these papers confided to him are pertinent and important in behalf of Mr. Beecher, who had confided them to him. And it was necessary and proper that Mr. Beecher should have the papers in reference to the inquiry that concerned the subject in respect to which those papers came into existence. This witness took the attitude of denying and of excluding, and we could have shown the conversations between them on that subject, to mark the attitude and mark the sentiments and mark the conduct from that moment forth, of this witness, in this controversy; we can show the correspondence and the letters from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, and from Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher in that subject matter. These are a statement of the attitude of the controversy, just as conversations would be. And it is our purpose to show by this correspondence that from that time forward this witness has been hostilely active in opposition to Mr. Beecher, and this great act of refusal and exclusion of the application made by Mr. Beecher, and the manner in which they were made by Mr. Moulton, is an initial step in that separation and exposure of this witness' attitude?

Judge Neilson—We have received the correspondence down to the point that he refused the application for papers and for copies. Now unless the motion to admit the correspondence is for some other purpose than to show hostile feeling I think that the letters are not admissible.

Mr. Porter—The correspondence on that day is conclusive of the feeling entertained for Mr. Beecher by Mr. Moulton. Besides in these letters from Mr. Beecher, he replies to the allegation made by Mr. Moulton in the letter addressed to him, and renews his application, limiting it and making it more specific, and the reply by Mr. Moulton, I propose to read as a part of the *res gesta* of the case.

MR. BEACH OBJECTS TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE LETTERS.

Mr. Beach—We do not deny the proposition that it is entirely competent to show hostility, if it can be shown, on the part of Mr. Moulton toward Mr. Beecher. It is competent to show ill feeling and malice; nor do we deny the right, in the language of the first counsel who addressed your Honor, to show that there was an active and persevering hostility on the part of Mr. Moulton toward Mr. Beecher. The question is, Sir, how is that to be shown? The counsel, says, and he assumes that as an established proposition of law, which I deny, that he can show it by proving conversations or details of quarrels, or details of allegations, if you please, or any other declarations upon any subject as between the two parties. I assert, Sir, that the settled doctrine of law is that for the purpose of proving that condition of feeling between assumed parties you cannot give the details of transactions between them from which that hostility may be inferred, and that you can only ask in regard to the actual state of feeling or the acts upon the part of the witness, which go to indicate a hostile sentiment. Now, this letter, Sir, which is proposed to be introduced, of Aug. 4, by Mr. Beecher, if your Honor will look at it you will see it has the expression in the large part of it of reproach, of indignation, if you please, against Mr. Moulton for refusing these originals or these copies, as the case may be. Upon what principle, Sir, is that to be received? The fact of the refusal is already established, and so far as that is proper or important, so far as it is indicative of any ill sentiment upon the part of Mr. Moulton toward Mr. Beecher, why your Honor will leave it to the jury to consider; but expressions of resentment or anger or condemnation on the part of Mr. Beecher are not to be received as evidence of that condition of feeling as between these parties. It is enough for the parties to admit or deny that that feeling exists. I wish your Honor would look at this proposition.

Judge Neilson—I will, Sir. The correspondence already goes so far as to admit the state of feeling that existed, there being an application and a refusal.

Mr. Evarts—Now if you leave it there it would stand upon those letters. But that was not the end of the application. Mr. Beecher renews and enforces his application, and is met with persistent resistance.

Judge Neilson—It is not necessary to state that.

Mr. Evarts—Have I not a right to show what applications were made and how they were refused? We have shown one application made in a certain manner; if that were the end of the matter it would be very well; but we persist in our application, and then we are met in the manner in which we are met. It is not a repetition of the response as before; our application is in a shape presented to him earnest of our necessity and justice, and replied to by him in the manner it is replied to. And we offer that evidence as being in itself the directest and most trustworthy evidence of the hostility of this witness at that stage of the matter, not of any general state of feeling, but of a maintenance of the opposition from that time forward. Those letters are the evidence of it.

Judge Neilson—We have had sufficient of the correspondence. I rule out these letters.

Mr. Porter—Your Honor will note our exception. I now offer, first, the letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton of the 4th of August, 1874, renewing and limiting his application for the papers, and stating the specific grounds on which he claims them. Your Honor excludes it, and we except. I also offer the letter from Mr. Moulton in reply, on the following day, in which he declines the proposition, and states specifically the grounds on which he declines. Your Honor also excludes this, and we except to the exclusion.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Porter—It was not until you received the answer of the 4th of August to your letter of that date, that your friendly relations terminated? A.—Not until that time.

Q.—And that letter was the occasion of that termination? A.—One false statement in the letter was.

The Court—The words "one false statement in the letter" will be stricken out.

Mr. Porter—Oh, never mind. We don't care about it. I now renew the offer to show that this letter was the occasion of the termination of their friendly relations. I now offer to read it in order that your Honor may see, and the jury may know.

The Court—It is sufficient that their friendly relations terminated.

Mr. Evarts—How is that proved if your Honor excludes the letter?

Mr. Fullerton—By the answer of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—How are the form, manner, and degree of the exclusion proved?

The Court—The statement of the fact that this relation terminated at that time.

Mr. Evarts—We are not obliged to take his answer when we have his acts.

Mr. Porter [resuming the cross-examination.] After that did you ever enter the house of Henry Ward Beecher? A.—After Aug. 4?

Q.—Yes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever enter yours? A.—I think not.

Q.—Before the 30th of December, 1870, did you ever enter his house? A.—I might have gone with my partner on New Year's to make a call, but do not remember.

Q.—Do you remember that you ever did before that date? A.—I do not distinctly remember it.

Q.—Did he ever eat in your house before that date, to your knowledge? A.—I don't think he did.

Q.—If I understand you the inception of your friendship for Mr. Beecher was on that stormy night, when, as you claim, you learned that he had debauched the wife of your most intimate friend? A.—It was previous to that.

Q.—And its termination was at the time you refused to allow him access to the papers upon which he relied for a vindication of that charge? A.—Yes, sir.

MOULTON'S ACQUAINTANCE WITH TILTON.

Q.—What was the inception of your friendship for Theodore Tilton? A.—My early acquaintance with him.

Q.—Now, in what year did you become acquainted with him? A.—In 1850, I think; 1849 or 1850.

Q.—Where? A.—At the New-York Free Academy.

Q.—What academy? A.—The New-York Free Academy.

Q.—Were you with him at any other institution? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long were you together there? A.—Until 1854, I think.

Q.—Were you classmates? A.—Part of the time.

Q.—You were on terms of the closest intimacy with him? A.—I was intimate with him, friendly with him; he was my friend.

Q.—Did he do you any favors there? A.—I do not remember that he did me any favor.

Q.—You received a prize in that institution on one occasion? A.—I think so; I believe I did.

Q.—Was he a competitor? A.—I do not remember that he was.

Q.—Do you remember that he withdrew from competition in order to enable you to get that prize? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Nor that he did at your request? A.—No.

Q.—Who left the academy first, you or he? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Where did he go? A.—I believe he went into business as a reporter in some newspaper office.

Q.—When did you leave the academy? A.—In 1854.

Q.—And what did you go at at that time? A.—Aug. 17, 1854, I went with Woodruff & Robinson as a boy in the office.

Q.—And remained with them in that capacity how long? A.—I think six or seven years.

Q.—During that time did you from time to time see Theodore Tilton. A.—In 1854 to 1861 do you mean?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your kindly relations continued? A.—Yes, Sir, they were kindly.

Q.—Were you then living in New-York or Brooklyn? A.—I was living in New-York.

Q.—When did you remove to Brooklyn? A.—I think it was in 1862 or 1863; somewhere along there.

Q.—At that time had you become a clerk in Woodruff & Robinson's, in the office of the firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when did you first acquire an interest in the firm? A.—I think it was in 1861.

Q.—When did you and Mr. Tilton come to meet more frequently? A.—After I moved to Brooklyn—in 1863, I think.

Q.—Was he residing here at that time? A.—He was residing in Brooklyn, I believe.

Q.—From that time were you quite intimate with him? A.—Well, Sir, I did not have time to be very intimate with anybody; I was friendly to him.

Q.—When did you begin to visit his house? A.—I think in 1867 or 1868; somewhere along there.

Q.—When did he begin to visit you? A.—About that time I moved to Clinton street, and we became near neighbors.

Q.—Were your families intimate? A.—They were never very intimate.

Q.—Your intimacy with Mr. Tilton was much greater than with Mrs. Tilton, of course? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON'S BANKER.

Q.—When did you first become his banker? A.—He deposited some money with Woodruff & Robinson in the year 1871, if I recollect correctly.

Q.—Were they engaged in business as bankers? A.—No, Sir. He deposited the money with Woodruff & Robinson; he wanted me to take it.

Q.—Was that the first occasion on which your firm had been his bankers? A.—I do not think he ever deposited any money with us before.

Q.—Did you ever loan him any money before? A.—Never.

Q.—Never? A.—Never, that I know of.

Q.—Had you ever been engaged in any enterprise with him before that? A.—I do not remember now; not that I remember.

Q.—And then you say that you had not? A.—I think I could so say.

Q.—You had before that been in the habit of visiting him frequently? A.—I had been at his house quite frequently.

Q.—And he at yours quite frequently? A.—Yes, Sir; he had been there.

Q.—Did he often sleep at your house? A.—I do not think he did.

Q.—Never? A.—I do not remember that he ever stayed all night.

Q.—Did he ever take meals at your house? A.—He took meals there quite frequently.

Q.—Breakfast? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—Frequently? A.—I think not breakfast frequently.

Q.—Dinner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever take his meals at your house from day to day? A.—I do not remember that he was in the habit of taking meals there from day to day.

Q.—I did not inquire as to whether he had; I asked you if he had ever. A.—He has several days in succession; yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it a subject of complaint by Mrs. Tilton? A.—I never heard it.

Q.—Were you ever at his house over night? A.—Never that I remember.

Q.—You had no pecuniary transactions with him prior to 1871? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you afterward? A.—Yes, Sir; after the date of the four thousand dollars.

Q.—When first did you have any pecuniary transaction with him? A.—The first was the four thousand dollars; he deposited four thousand dollars with us.

Q.—What time was that, in 1871? A.—In the beginning of 1871; in January, I think.

Q.—That was done at his instance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And not at your suggestion? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—Was it for any special purpose? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Had it any connection with any newspaper enterprise? A.—Not at the time it was made; not at the time it was deposited.

Q.—Did he draw checks against it? A.—He drew it out from time to time by draft. I do not remember now how he drew it, whether by currency or by draft.

Q.—Did you bring with you the account of that transaction? A.—I have told our bookkeeper to have it taken off. Would you now be kind enough to tell me what you want me to produce, and I will take a memorandum of it?

Mr. Pearsall—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Mr. Porter, do you suspend your examination.

Mr. Porter—Yes, Sir.

The Court—The jury will now retire.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, when the cross-examination of Mr. Moulton will be resumed.

THE VALUE OF THE FRANC.

OPINION OF JUSTICE BRADLEY, OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the case of Collector Arthur, of New-York, against Richard & Iselin, which involved the value of the franc in invoices of foreign goods, Justice Bradley to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to the effect that the statute of March 3, 1873, governs the case, and that the terms of that statute are quite clear and its meaning unmistakable. They are: "The value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of the standard value." This basis of comparison excludes debased or abraded coin of diminished value, and makes the coin of full standard value, and the amount of pure metal therein the basis for ascertaining the value of foreign money. The gold coins of different countries are properly used for this purpose, where they exist, because gold has become the principal medium of international exchanges. According to this rule, the French franc, compared with United States coin, is worth nineteen cents, three mills, as ascertained by the Superintendent of the Mint, and published by the Treasury. This is the value contended for by the Government. The statute was evidently intended to be general and mandatory, and is inconsistent with previous statutes, fixing different values. The second section of the act, in fixing the value of the pound sterling, adopts precisely this principle of comparing the amount of pure metal in standard coins of the two countries, and declaring that such valuation shall be used in the Custom-houses as well as in the valuation of contracts. This corroborates the view that the first section is to have the same interpretation.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

PROVISIONS OF THE RECENT ACT—INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ISSUE OF NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Controller of the Currency is receiving many letters of inquiry in reference to the organization of national banks under the act of Jan. 14, 1875. Applications for this purpose should be made to the Controller, giving the names of not less than five shareholders of the proposed bank, with an accompanying letter from the Senator or member of Congress of the district in which the bank is located, certifying to the character and responsibility of the applicants. The application will then be considered and granted, and the necessary forms for the organization of the bank immediately transmitted. The limit to the aggregate amount of national bank notes, which has heretofore been $354,000,000, is removed by the recent act, and national banks may now be organized in any State of the Union, subject to the restrictions and provisions of the National Bank act. The proportion of the circulation which may be issued by banks organized previous to Jan. 12, 1870, is as follows: Banks having a capital not exceeding $500,000, 90 per cent. of such capital; banks having a capital of from $500,000 to $1,000,000, 80 per cent.; banks having a capital of from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, 75 per cent., and those of more than $3,000,000, 60 per cent. of such capital. The circulation of national banks organized subsequent to July 12, 1870, is limited to $500,000 by an act of that date, which provides that any banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of $500,000. The only bonds now receivable as security for circulation are United States five or six per cent. bonds, bearing interest in coin; and the amount of circulation issued is at the rate of ninety per cent. of the par value of these bonds.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Col. Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General, to be Brigadier General and Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. M. D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General, to be Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major William W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Capt. John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

Postmasters.—E. A. Perrin, at Pawtucket, R. I.; E. S. Merrill, at Winchester, Mass.; J. A. Bardwell, at East Hampton, Mass.; Alfred Bowen, at Shelburn Falls, Mass.; S. R. Archibald, at Lake George, N. Y.; H. H. Parke, at Whitehall, N. Y.; Thomas P. Hewitt, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; J. A. Hinds, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; H. W. Buckley, Delhi, N. Y.; Isaac Sherwood, Haverstraw, N. Y.; E. D. Moore, Latrobe, Penn.; Charles J. Rawling, Wheeling, West Va.; E. R. Brinck, Wilmington, N. C.; P. E. Ezekiel, Beaufort, S. C.; Edward Whalley, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; H. J. Willets, Michigan City, Ind.; Samuel Grove, Mexico, Mo.; Jonathan Bower, Bloomfield, Iowa; W. A. Humphreys, Seattle, Washington Territory.

Ordnance Department.—Lieut. Col. F. D. Collender, to be Colonel; Majors J. G. Benton, John McNutt, and Julian McAllister, to be Lieutenant Colonels; Capts. J. M. Whittemore, A. R. Buffington, D. W. Flagler, R. M. Hill, Alfred Mordecai, and S. C. Lyford, to be Majors; First Lieutenants George W. McKee, F. H. Phipps, John W. Reilly, George D. Ramsey, J. A. Kress, O. E. Michaels, William Prince, C. E. Dutton, J. G. Butler, Cullen Bryant, and M. L. Poland to be Captains; Second Lieuts. A. L. Varney, J. C. Clifford, E. M. Wright, J. A. Greer, John Pitman, Charles Shaler, and Henry Metcalf to be First Lieutenants; also, First Lieut. William H. Clapp to be Captain of the Sixteenth Infantry.

THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN HEARD FROM.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 18.—The steam-ship City of Brooklyn put into this port short of coal on Saturday. She will probably leave to-day and arrive in New-York on Thursday. All well on board.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE LETTER OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

TEXT OF MR. WILSON'S COMMUNICATION TO THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 18.—The Springfield *Republican* of to-morrow morning will contain the following letter on the political situation, from the Vice President of the United States: [The substance of this letter appeared in THE TIMES yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1875.

To the Editor of the Republican:

I find in your journal a statement that I agree with you that the Republican Party is dead. I beg leave to say I do not agree with the *Republican*, or with any man or any set of men, in the opinion that it is dead or hopelessly defeated. On the contrary, I believe that the Republican party has it in its power to recover what it has lost and to elect the next President. In saying this I am not unmindful of the grave questions at issue and which are pressing for solution, of the disasters that have fallen upon it, nor of the hopes, expectations, and strength of the Democratic Party—a party whose strength and power I have never underrated. I believe it can recover all it has lost, win back its former prestige, and still retain its power in the Government; and I believe this because I believe it to be a necessity of the country. The grand work of liberty and patriotism it has performed imperatively demands that it should continue to guide the policy of the nation. Liberty, law, order, protection, and civilization cannot afford to have it permanently defeated. I saw quite as early as any one the perils of the Republican Party, and more than thirteen months since I warned my political friends of the danger of losing the next House of Representatives. The party has made mistakes, and is now paying the penalty of those mistakes; but its ideas, principles, and general policies have not been condemned. It has been taught by recent disasters that it is mortal, and if it is wise it will heed those lessons. It would seem that neither selfishness nor stupidity could fail to understand them, or could misinterpret their import. If the Republican Party now dies, it will die by the hand of the suicide, for there is no arm other than its own potent enough to strike it down. It cannot, I think, hope to recover its lost prestige and power by a policy of rewards and punishments, or by party discipline. There are hundreds of thousands in the Republican Party to-day who spurned the bribes and frowns of power, and left the Whig and Democratic Parties for the sake of principles deemed by them important and sacred. These men cannot be seduced by the blandishments of power, nor greatly moved by threats of discipline. Mere politicians, who think they can govern by the whip of party discipline, will find that they cannot thus reach or control the thoughtful and independent men who struck the lash from the hand of the slave-masters. Nor can we recover what is lost in Massachusetts or in the country by the impertinent intermeddling of office-holders in nominations and elections. Office-holders should learn from the recent elections that they can serve the Republican Party best by performing their official duties with scrupulous fidelity. The people should be left free to manage in their own way, and without official interference, their primary meetings and elections, for, rightfully or wrongfully, they have been compelled to believe that there are those holding office in Massachusetts, in the country, and especially at the South, some of them in important positions, who do not fitly represent the desires and wishes of their localities, and who have not the public confidence. The party burdened by such is not likely to be led to victory by their obtrusive interference, either in Massachusetts or in the country, North or South. The disastrous division of the Republican Party in 1872 was to me a distressing event. It seemed to me to be the unnecessary separation of comrades who had toiled together for so many years for noble purposes and a glorious cause. I did all I could by remonstrance and appeal to prevent it, and have since sought to reunite what was then so disastrously and unnecessarily broken. And I would now throw the doors wide open for the return of those who voted for Mr. Greeley in 1872, and earnestly invite them to unite again with their old associates. Indeed, at any moment since that election, I would have pursued a generous and magnanimous policy toward the men who then left us, and now, without the loss of a single hour, I would, in all sincerity, extend the hand of reconciliation. I would appeal to you, Sir, and to your associates of the press in that unfortunate division, to unite with the great party which, with all its errors, faults, and mistakes, has made a glorious record for country, freedom, and progress. I do not ask you to refrain from criticism, nor to leave unnoticed its mistakes; for a party that cannot tolerate that is already in its decadence. There has been, and now is, a class of men in the South, Douglas Democrats and old-line National Whigs, who were dragged into the rebellion, but who have very little sympathy with the Democratic Party. I have believed, and now believe, that these men should be invited to co-operate with the Republican Party, and share in its responsibilities and honors. I believe that peace in the South, the blotting out of divisions on the line of race, the advancement of real reconstruction, permanent Southern prosperity, and the success of the Republican Party demand that all honorable efforts should be made to withdraw such men from association with those who led them into rebellion, brought such fearful and indescribable ruin upon them, and who still adhere to the "lost cause." It seems to me that Republicans everywhere, in office and out of office, should subordinate all personal desires, aspirations, and ambitions; sacrifice their interests if need be, rally again for the party, invite everybody to crowd its ranks, and bring to the front, to the important positions of the Government, all the experience, ability, and character they can command. A broad, wise, and magnanimous policy should be promptly inaugurated, and steadily and honestly pursued. When the country clearly sees, as it will see, the only alternative presented, the real issues involved, the policies and men to be supported, their record in the past and their present affiliations, who and what shall prevail if the Republican Party be set aside? When the country sees where the loyal men of the land are found and where they stand, who believe in the perfect equality of the races, and who, come victory or defeat, life or death, mean to maintain in its completeness the equal rights of American citizens of every race, nationality, and faith, then will the Republican masses rally again, achieve new victories, and give the party a new lease of power.

Truly yours,

(Signed,) HENRY WILSON.

CANADA.

MEETING OF TEA MERCHANTS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—The tea merchants of this city have held a meeting to secure concerted action with Western merchants in making such representations to the Government as they hope will induce them to reimpose the extra differential duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on teas bought in the United States.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF HEIDENBLUT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The Sheriff has commenced preparations for the execution of Heidenblut on the 20th inst. The scaffold will be erected in the northern corridor, and the execution will be conducted with unusual privacy. But six newspaper representatives will be admitted, and besides the necessary officials comprising the Sheriff's medical staff, deputies, and the jury, no one will be admitted. Heidenblut believes his spirit will go direct to his Maker, and that he will experience a perfect state of happiness in the other world. He is attended by Father Augustine.

FATAL LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 18.—Peter Steinmetz, alias Shaffe, while being brought to the Easton Jail this morning, attempted to escape by leaping from the window of a water-closet on a train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, a mile above Bethlehem. The Constable in charge of the prisoner went back and found the man's dead body, the train having passed over his head. Steinmetz, who was a man of bad character, broke jail at Easton five years ago, and was in charge for robbing a store at Lockport when he met his death.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

THE SUIT TO RESTRAIN PAYMENT OF THE DIVIDEND—HISTORY OF THE MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE ROAD—FAILURE TO MEET THE TERMS OF THE MORTGAGE.

THE TIMES announced a few days ago the fact that an injunction had been granted by Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Jacob Rubino, restraining the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company from paying the dividend of three and one-quarter per cent. declared by them on the 29th of December last. Below we give a more detailed statement of the facts:

In the complaint the plaintiff, Jacob Rubino, states that prior to and at the time of the consolidation of certain railroads under the name of the Buffalo and Erie Railway Company, in the year 1867, the Buffalo and State Line Railroad was a corporation, created and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, owning and operating a railroad from the City of Buffalo westward to the State line of Pennsylvania, being a distance of about eighty-eight miles, and that the Erie and North-west Railroad was a corporation created and existing under the laws of Pennsylvania, owning and operating a railroad from the said State line of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie. In the year 1867 the two railroads here mentioned were consolidated under the name of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, and in June, 1869, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, operating a railroad from the City of Erie to the City of Chicago, and the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company were consolidated under the name of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Prior to this consolidation the railroads mentioned had outstanding large mortgage debts, and had various mortgages on their roads and franchises to secure the payment of the same. These mortgage debts remained unpaid on the 1st July, 1870, when the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad determined to consolidate its mortgage debt, and to issue bonds for twenty-five million dollars, secured by mortgage on the road and its franchises. The company carried out this determination, and delivered to the Union Trust Company of New-York a consolidated mortgage for the amount mentioned. For the purpose of securing the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the railway company to the amount of twenty-five million dollars, payable on the 1st of July, 1900, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on such of said bonds as should bear coupons, and quarterly on such thereof as should be registered bonds, and for the purpose of securing the performance of the covenants contained in the mortgage bond in respect of a sinking fund to be maintained for the purpose of providing for the ultimate payment and redemption of the said mortgage debt; the railroad company conveyed to the Union Trust Company and its successors, as trustees, all their right, title, and interest in their lands and franchises.

The mortgage provided that the railroad company should pay to the holders of the bonds the principal and interest moneys as they became due, and should pay all taxes and assessments, and should also "until all prior mortgages were extinguished by the payment of the bonds thereby secured, or by the substitution thereof of the bonds by said indenture of mortgage secured, or until the said bonds were fully paid, keep paid and discharged any and all interest which should become due upon the bonds secured by said prior mortgages, and should also pay to the Union Trust Company the sum of money agreed to be paid annually, to be applied to the purchase and cancelation of the mortgage."

It was agreed by the terms of the mortgage that the railroad company, in addition to paying the interest, should pay to the Union Trust Company, as a sinking fund for the gradual redemption of the debt, the sum of $250,000 on the 1st of July in each year until the principal sum of the said mortgage should become due. It was also agreed that twenty-one million dollars of the bonds should be reserved by the Union Trust Company, and should not be issued, except for the purpose of being exchanged for redemption bonds in the payment of the principal of the mortgage debt then outstanding upon the several distinct portions of the railway, and should be applied by the Trust Company to the extinguishment of the mortgage debt, and the Trust Company was to apply the sinking fund to the purchase or redemption of bonds of the issue of $25,000,000, or of the mortgage debt of $21,000,000, and the sinking fund was not to be used for any other purpose until the whole of the debt secured by the mortgage should have been paid. It was also agreed that bonds purchased by the sinking fund money should be canceled by the Trust Company, and handed over to the Railroad Company, and that in lieu of the payment of $250,000 to be made on July 1, in each year, to the Union Trust Company, the Railroad Company might deliver to the Trust Company $250,000 of the bonds, or the same amount of the mortgage debt of $21,000,000. The plaintiff states that the capital stock of the road is $50,000,000, its bonded debt $36,000,000, that the company has issued its bonds amounting to $25,000,000, that a portion of said bonds, amounting to $5,500,000 has been sold, and a portion thereof issued to the Union Trust Company, to be reserved for the purposes stated in the mortgage. The plaintiff alleges that the Railroad Company has failed to meet its obligations under the mortgage referred to; that it has wholly failed to make "such annual payment, or any part thereof;" that on the 29th of December, 1874, it declared a dividend of three and one-fourth per cent., amounting to $1,600,000 in the aggregate, the Directors asserting that they had on hand net earnings to meet the dividend. The plaintiff further alleges that the net earnings are wholly insufficient to pay the proposed dividend; that the gross earnings for the six months for which the dividend has been declared were $8,481,000, while the current expenses were $8,000,000, leaving a balance of only $481,000. This balance the plaintiff claims should be deposited with the Union Trust Company for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the redemption of the mortgage debt. He demands that the company be restrained from paying the proposed dividend, that the Directors be ordered to pay to the Union Trust Company $250,000 a year since the execution of the mortgage, or to surrender for cancelation bonds for an equal amount, as provided by the mortgage.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION LAID ASIDE IN THE SENATE—THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The unfinished business in the Senate, being the resolution of Mr. Schurz on Louisiana, upon which Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was entitled to the floor, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said, in pursuance of statements made by him on Saturday, he would not stand in the way of any of the appropriation bills. He would therefore yield to the Senator from Maine [Mr. Morrill] for the motion to take up the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, with the understanding that when the Louisiana discussion be resumed he [Mr. Sherman] would be entitled to the floor.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to lay aside the resolution of Mr. Schurz and proceed with the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. He stated that the bill as it passed the House of Representatives appropriated $18,422,442. The amendments recommended by the Senate Committee made the total amount $18,791,954, making an increase of $369,512 over the House bill. The increase was attributable chiefly to the want of service in the assay offices and in the departments of the Government in Washington. It was a reduction of $1,966,300 as compared with the bill of last year. The amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows: Increasing the compensation of the principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from $2,592 to $3,000 per annum; striking out the clause of the House bill providing that the clerks of the committees of either branch of Congress, except those whose salaries are fixed by special appropriation, shall be paid not more than $5 per day, and during the session only.

The committee submitted an amendment reducing the compensation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from $6,000 to $5,000 per annum, which, after considerable debate, was rejected.

The committee proposed an amendment authorizing the organization of a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics, to be attached to the Treasury Department, and authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the chief of said bureau, whose duty it shall be to gather, collate, and annually report to Congress statistics and facts relating to commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, the railroad systems of this and other countries, the construction and operation of railroads, the actual cost of such construction and operation of railroads, the actual cost of transporting freights and passengers on railroads and on canals, rivers, and other navigable waters of the United States, the charges imposed for such transportation of freight and passengers, and tonnage transported; the salary of said Commissioner to be $3,500 per annum. The amendment further provides that the present Bureau of Statistics shall be transferred to and made part of the Bureau of Commerce and Statistics. Also that all duties now devolving upon the Register of the Treasury in relation to attesting marine documents, and issuing the same to Collectors and other officers of Customs, the preparing of annual statements of tonnage, &c., shall be transferred to the said bureau, and appropriates $60,440 for the expenses of the bureau.

An amendment proposed by the committee, increasing the appropriation for dies, paper, and stamps for internal revenue purposes from $450,000 to $500,000, was agreed to.

Pending discussion on an amendment to organize a Bureau of Commerce, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon afterward adjourned.

THE ICE-MEN'S STRIKE.

THE DISPUTES NOT SETTLED—PART OF THE MEN REFUSE TO WORK AT $1 50 PER DAY—OPERATIONS PROCEEDING AT HIGHLAND LAKE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1875.

On Saturday it was believed that all the difficulties existing between the ice-men and the various companies had been amicably adjusted, and that work would be resumed at all points this morning. Now, however, it appears that all the ice-men from Barrytown south will refuse to go to work this morning, because, as they allege, the companies will not pay over $1 50 per day, general rates. Mr. Conklin, of the Knickerbocker Company, reports everything quiet in his division, which extends from Catskill to Albany, and that the company is paying the prices asked at all the houses between those points. The Knickerbocker Company's agent for the division between Peekskill and Catskill states that the company will not pay more than $1 50 per day south of Barrytown, preferring to let their houses stand idle till all north of Barrytown are filled. At Highland Lake, opposite Fort Montgomery, 150 men are at work for $1 25 per day, and Mr. Conklin says they can get as many men as they want down there at that price. Some of the strikers are vindictive, and only await an opportunity to begin a riot, which might lead to serious results.

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.

OPINION OF JUDGE DALY—A SALE OF PROPERTY FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES SHOULD BE VACATED.

The following opinion of Judge Joseph F. Daly, rendered on an application of James R. Whiting and others, to have a sale of property made by the Mayor, &c., for non-payment of taxed, vacated, will be found of interest to tax-payers: "The property of plaintiffs sold by defendants for non-payment of an alleged tax thereon levied in 1869 was not described in the Record of Assessments, nor in the Receiver's book for the year 1868. In 1868 the plaintiffs' ancestor owned certain land under water in the East River immediately fronting a bulkhead belonging to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company east of First avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets. The property assessed by the City appears, by its records of assessment of taxes in 1868, to be a "water front and bulkhead." This was no designation or discription of plaintiffs' property, there being no bulkhead and water front east of First avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, except that belonging then and now to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The land under water, if it were the proper subject of assessment, was not assessed in the name of any owner, and the assessment was therefore defective. (Whitney vs. Thomas, 23 N. Y., 281.) In respect of the tax of 1869, it appears that a bulkhead was constructed in that year by plaintiffs' ancestor, and the description in the tax-books of "water front and bulkhead" clearly designates the kind of property taxed. But as to all the property except the "water front and bulkhead on the south side of Thirty-second street," the property is taxed in the name of no owner; as to all the property without exception, there is no tax imposed, except upon "bulkhead and water-front," and bulkheads are not taxable; (Borst vs. The Mayor, 2 Sand., 552,) nor were lands under water, until the year 1870, when the statute was amended, (Laws of 1870, chapter 530;) (Rev. Statutes Ed. Edition, vol. 1, page 805.) But this property of plaintiffs' ancestor, taxable in 1869, viz., the land filled in by him between his new bulkhead erected in that year, and the old bulkhead erected previously by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was not described or designated on the books or maps of the assessors, and no tax levied thereon. (Tallman vs. White, 2 N. Y., 70.) Nevertheless the assessment on the books in both years, 1868-9, are a cloud on the title of the plaintiffs, although invalid, and they are entitled to relief in equity. (Laws of 1870, chapter 381, section 4; Lennon vs. The Mayor, Com. Pleas, 1874, unreported.) The relief prayed for in the complaint should be granted.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

ITS EXTENT, EQUIPMENT, AND PROSPECTS.

The seventh annual report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was issued yesterday. The President notes a continued increase of local business during 1874, and prophesies a great future for the road, whenever the coal, iron, and lumber regions through which it passes become developed. He announces that the propositions of the Company for funding its floating indebtedness and a portion of the interest on its mortgage debt into income bonds, have not been assented to by a number of creditors, and thinks that upon their final decision the future of the enterprise depends. He strongly urges that connection be made with roads to the West and South-west. The earnings for the year have been $1,460,189 93, an increase of $249,681 22 over 1872-3; and the expenses $1,214,340 48, a decrease of $334,640 47 below 1872-3. During the year 13 45-100 miles of the road have been relaid with steel rails, 12½ miles of old rails have been substituted for worn track, and 16 42-100 miles of new sidings have been constructed of old rails. One hundred and ten thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven cross-ties have been put in the main track, and 33,636 in side tracks. The bridges and trestles are all in good condition, except that at the first crossing of Jackson's River, which may have to be rebuilt during the year. Depots have been built at Quinnimont and Guyandotte, and one removed from West Guyandotte to Sewell. The length of main track and sidings is 457 45-100 miles. There is a quantity of cross-ties and material on hand. The estimated cost of maintenance for next year is within three hundred thousand dollars. The equipment of the road consists of 70 locomotives, 34 passenger cars, 17 baggage, mail, and express cars; 1 pay car, 1 drover's car, 10 caboose cars, 852 box cars, 654 eight-wheel coal cars, 274 four-wheel coal cars, 247 platform cars, 133 gondolas, 89 stock cars, and 122 gravel cars.

GRAND JURORS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the presence of Judge Donohue and Douglas Taylor, the Commissioner of Jurors, a drawing was had for Grand Jurors to serve for the ensuing year. The names of those drawn for the General Sessions are as follows: George E. Williams, Elisha Brooks, John Jacob Astor, S. B. Wilson, John V. Hecker, Jr., W. K. McClees, William M. Johnson, James A. Hearn, George G. Kellogg, Thomas Hicks, D. M. Turner, Lewis May, James G. Belknap, Shepard Knapp, Jr., J. L. Englehart, William M. Bliss, John H. Bradford, Richard Heather, John T. Agnew, J. Fussell, Charles B. Peet, William H. Knoeppel, J. C. McCarthy, L. D. Sewell, James Gallatin, Jr., Edwin Dobbs, Robert Morrison, Charles Hopkins, Samuel Derrickson, John Buckley, Jr., Henry J. Nicholas, William E. Rider, John Stephenson, Samuel Wetmore, Joseph A. Jameson, Matthew Clarkson, J. A. Sanderford, C. S. Delevan, Frederick H. [illegible], Henry Erben, Alfred Seaman, Joseph [illegible] P. Morgan, Francis H. N. Whiting, John S. Rice, Louis Sperling, John Lowry, Edward Fanning, J. L. Seixas, Maltby G. Lane.

Those for the Over and Terminer as follows: Reuben Ross, Jr., Eugene Dutilh, George H. Moore, James S. Warren, John Sloane, Charles Curtiss, Smith Ely, Jr., James C. Griswold, William Post, Simon Stevens, George L. Jewett, L. P. Bayne, John Herman, Alexander Knox, H. B. Lane, Edward Cooper, Peter Kemble, Jacob Adler, F. S. Wynkoop, Charles E. Coutan, William H. Gray, P. R. Stetson, Henry L. Grant, E. V. Loew, E. A. Duyckinck, A. P. Montant, George C. Fisher, Prene Marce, Isaac Bernheimer, T. R. Green, John Campbell, Francis Hovey, Nathan C. Ely, Charles Spear, J. H. Robb, Leopold Eidlitz, William Wood, James L. Hastie, Isaac P. Cole, John Moore, A. F. Satterlee, Emory Rider, L. Rosenfeld, E. J. Zacharias, F. H. Parker, W. H. Richards, Jacob Freund, J. F. Duckworth, and G. Knugsberger.

THE COD, BASS, AND SMELT SUPPLY.

Owing to the snow and very cold weather, fishermen off the Hook have almost discontinued cod-fishing. Prior catches had, however, supplied the market with a plentiful stock of cod. Cod-fishing has given better results off the coast this Winter than for many prior seasons, the fish having been surprisingly abundant. Shad are coming from Florida and Georgia in fair quantity. The demand for shad has been small in New-York markets. At this season Southern shad generally sell for one dollar each, but this year they can be bought retail for forty cents. The best early shad come from North Carolina, and command $1 25. Some very fine striped bass are being caught through the ice up the North River, in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie. Smelt are very abundant, coming from Maine. The general rough and cold weather, and the danger attending halibut fishing on the Georges, has made this fish scarce.

WINTER WEATHER.

THE SNOW-STORM AND ITS EFFECTS. SCENES ON THE STREETS—THE RIVER ICE BROKEN—FEW DELAYS ON THE FERRIES—BROADWAY AND OTHER STREETS CLEARED—PROMISE OF SLEIGHING IN THE PARK.

The storm of yesterday was in some respects one of the most severe of the season. The fall of snow was not so great as in the storm of last December, nor was a chill, drizzling rain added to the other discomforts of the day as on the latter occasion. But the biting cold which accompanied and followed the snow amply compensated for the absence of other discomforts. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the snow had been falling at least two hours, the temperature at the Central Park Observatory had reached as low a point as 18°, and at 2 o'clock, when the brunt of the storm was over, the mercury in the thermometer indicated 16°. This last is a remarkably low temperature during a snow-storm, and yet, for an hour or more afterward, the density of the falling flakes was to all appearances undiminished. The fall in the barometer at the same observatory was equally marked—the reading at 9 A. M. being 30.080, and at 2 P. M. in the afternoon, 30.040. In the Central Park the snow-fall was fully five inches on a level, while in the numberless hollows and undulations of the surface the depth was, of course, much greater. The storm reached its heaviest at about noon, when over three inches of snow had fallen. The wind, which at 7 A. M. was from the south-east, rapidly veered around to the north-east, from which it blew steadily, and at times with considerable violence, until sundown.

Down town the force of the wind was little felt, except on the main thoroughfares. In Broadway and other wide streets the obstruction to locomotion from the storm was comparatively slight. The mixture of snow and dirt on the roadway was soon reduced to a fine sand-like mass, of a depth of two or three inches, through which the wheels of passing vehicles rolled with little of noise but without any serious hindrance. The omnibuses and all means of transportation were well patronized, and, although more or less behind time, succeeded in completing their trips with no more than the usual of "jams" and street blockades. A considerable falling off was noticeable in the number of the pedestrians on the sidewalks, but this was accounted for by the fact that the storm began at an early hour, thus keeping the shopping people and promenaders indoors. At 4 o'clock, when upper Broadway is usually crowded with gayly-dressed throngs of both sexes, hardly a passer-by was visible. In Wall street, Broad street, and the commercial neighborhood south of the City Hall, and to the east of Broadway, the crowd was more dense and the discomforts of traveling proportionately increased.

It was on the avenues that the chief difficulty in dealing with the storm was found. As early as 8 o'clock the large snow plows now in use on all the lines were called into requisition to clear the masses of snow and dirt which had already accumulated on the tracks. On the Third Avenue Line, four plows were kept in use all day, and on some portions of the line as late as midnight. The other lines on the east side, including the East Broadway and Dry Dock, the Belt, and the Second Avenue, also employed snow-plows more or less during the day. On the west side the Broadway Line had two plows at work from 8 o'clock until 4, and on the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth avenues similar precautions were found necessary. At noon an extra team was attached to all the cars on the west side as well as to many of those on Third and Second avenues. Altogether the day was a hard one for horse-flesh, though not as bad in that respect as the 20th of December.

At the ferries, the usual delays from floating ice and other obstructions were experienced, but no serious accident occurred. On Sunday afternoon a "jam" of ice at a point a little below the Fulton ferry-house, on the East River, caused a considerable delay in the passage of boats. The Mineola, of the Fulton street line, was locked into the ice-floe on one of her trips, and was unable to move for half an hour. Her cabins were crowded with people on their way to and from church, and the detention thus suffered was most vexatious. To-day the ice has been more broken, and the stoppages consequently less frequent. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ice filled fully three-fourths of the stream, leaving only a few hundred feet of clear water on the New-York side, and about half as much on the Brooklyn side. Lower down the bay, in the vicinity of Gowanus, the ice is packed so tight as to render navigation of all kinds impossible. At all the Jersey City ferries the boats were delayed by the floating ice, but not to such an extent as to cause marked inconvenience.

As the afternoon wore on the cold increased, and by 7 o'clock the thermometer at the corner opposite St. Paul's Church indicated a temperature of 11°. At 7 o'clock a force of 250 men and eighty or ninety carts were placed in Broadway by the Street-cleaning Department, and by midnight the entire street from Wall street to Union square was approximately free from snow and dirt. A considerable force was also engaged on Wall street, Fulton, Vesey, and the other side streets down town. When the storm had spent its force sleighing was largely enjoyed along the up-town avenues. The numerous drives in Central Park were also frequented, and should the cold weather continue, as seems probable, a sleighing carnival of unusual proportions may be expected.

At a late hour last evening the thermometer was still falling, with every prospect of a "cold snap" of several days duration.

COLLISION IN THE BAY.

As early as 6 A. M. yesterday ships and smaller craft in and beyond the bay had great difficulty in holding their various courses. At 5:45 A. M. the steamer Canima, Capt. Ledecat, from Bermuda, with merchandise to A. E. Outerbridge, collided with the pilot-boat James Gordon Bennett, No. 6, at a point twelve miles south-east of the Highlands.

The Canima struck the pilot-boat nearly amidships, but as the boat had sheered in the effort of her officers to avoid the collision, she was not overturned nor cut in two. Mr. Hugh Parsons, who had left the boat in a yawl only a few minutes before the collision in order to assume command of the Canima, gives the following account of the affair; Mr. Parsons thinks that had the hands on board the James Gordon Bennett been delayed a moment longer in getting her sheered she would probably have been destroyed. As soon as he saw the collision he hurried back to the pilot-boat, and found that there had not been any one injured, and the boat did not appear to have received any very serious damage. He was enabled to examine her for only a moment, as the steamer required his immediate attention.

When he left the boat she had on board two pilots named Henry Beebe and Robert Burnham, a steward named William Dalton, a boat-keeper named Thomas Reese, and four sailors whose names he did not know. While not knowing positively what had become of the pilot-boat after he returned to the steamer, on account of the density of the storm, he thought that the pilots would head her for Sandy Hook, anchor there, and repair such damage as might be discovered on the way—that is, provided she had not been so badly shaken as to be leaky, and thus render it impossible to reach the point named.

STEAMERS OVERDUE.

No intelligence has yet been received from the steamers Parthia and Herrman which were yesterday announced to be several days overdue. The agents stated that they were not at all alarmed at their delay, as the weather had been very stormy on the Atlantic lately. Mr. John G. Dale, the agent of the Inman Line, received a dispatch from Halifax on Sunday evening, announcing that the City of Brooklyn had just arrived in St. John, N. B., and was receiving a supply of coal. The dispatch did not indicate that the steamer had incurred any damage. The officers of the Cunard Line stated that they thought a few days' grace should be accorded to a steamer at this time of the year before she could be said to be overdue. The France, of the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, due last Wednesday; the State of Indiana, of the State Line, and the Elysia, of the Anchor Line, due last Thursday, have not yet been spoken, but the managers of the respective companies expressed no fears as to their safety. Mr. Sheat, manager of the State Line, stated that the Indiana had over 300 tons of coal aboard, and he had perfect confidence in the ability of her commander, Capt. Sadler, to weather any ordinary stormy weather.

FORTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

A telegram received at Omaha, Neb., from Fort Laramie yesterday says that a fearful snow-storm is prevailing, with the thermometer 40° below zero. A heavy snow-fall also is reported throughout the North-west.

AMHERST TO SEND A CREW TO THE NEXT COLLEGE REGATTA.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Boating Association of Amherst College to-day, it was voted to send a crew to the next regatta, as the only way in which Amherst could ever get a voice in deciding where the regattas of the future should be held.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 18.—At the city election held here to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected, being a gain of over two hundred and fifty over last year.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

ONLY TO FEB. 1.

SILKS.—Our Black and Colored Silks will be sold at the present reduced prices only till Feb. 1. Embrace the opportunities here offered.

CLOAKS.—The balance of our imported garments are marked down fully one-third from former prices. Walking Jackets and Sacques equally reasonable.

DOMESTICS.—Sheetings and Shirtings, embracing all well-known fabrics, in different qualities, widths, and prices.

DRESS GOODS.—Our lines of Dress Goods present many attractions, as bargains are offered every day, and will continue only two weeks longer.

LINENS.—Housekeeping Linens, Towels, Towelings, Table-cloths, in colors, with Doylies to match, Napkins, new in design and of recent importation.

FLANNELS.—In all varieties and widths. Assortment large and very handsome. Prices exceedingly reasonable.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH st., Mrs. Hardman.—Select servants, Protestant, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, colored, German; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

A.—SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE AT No. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish and French male and female help, all Protestants, for all positions. Maurice Lindguist, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can select servants of all nations, males and females.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant German girl; a very good chamber-maid and an active waitress; could do some sewing and take care of children; has a year's reference from her last place; is neat, tidy, and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTestant girl, who is very quick and orderly; understands the care and cleaning of silver; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A Swedish woman as superior laundress; is also a first-class chamber-maid; has the best City references; is very neat, obliging, and a well-trained servant. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a Swedish girl, with excellent references; is a first-class washer; can do general housework; is a very handy girl; speaks good English; uptown preferred. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamberwork, or would do general housework in a small, quiet family; good reference. Apply at No. 190 East Broadway, Tuesday, in the forenoon.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 251 7th av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in City or country; the country preferred. Address L. L. W., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent chamber-maid; can do the neatest of fine sewing by hand, and embroidery; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, or waitress and chamber-maid; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 694 2d av., bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; no kitchen-maid required; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS EXCELLENT cook and baker; would do the coarse washing of a private family; a good family may apply that keeps help long; has good City reference; four years from one place. Call at No. 462 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts., rear.

COOK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN; A VERY competent cook; is neat, and keeps her kitchen in perfect order; is a good cook and excellent baker; can furnish good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; also, a good baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; is careful, sober, and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. — BY A Swedish girl lately landed; is strong, willing, very tidy; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable Presbyterian women, to go together, to do the work of a private family; one as cook, and one as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 329 3d av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is every way competent; cook in every way; is obliging, prompt, tidy, and has the best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; not too large a family; has good management, City references; will assist with light coarse washing, if necessary. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,129 2d av., between 59th and 60th sts., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; best of reference can be given. Call on Mrs. Fluhr, No. 211 East 41st st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references; is an excellent meat, game, and soup cook, and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as plain cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. No. 215 East 25th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with washing; best reference from last place. Call at No. 16 Avenue B, corner 2d av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 43 West 20th st., on Monday and Tuesday.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, OR real cordon bleu, with good City references; is strictly first class. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, OR real cordon bleu, with best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, speaking good English; she is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; is willing, neat, and obliging; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER—OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF children past infancy, by a Christian lady, who is not afraid of work and can give best references. Can be seen at Mrs. Colder's, No. 277 West 11th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A TIDY GERMAN woman; a good waitress and seamstress, or do general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman as laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., can do up all kinds of ladies' lueries; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress. City references as to competency and good character. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair and cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 West 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH RESPECTable experienced young woman, as laundress; can do French fluting, puffing, and polishing; would assist in chamber-work; has the best of testimonials. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family, one who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 284 7th av., near 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; several years' excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 425 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A WOMAN AS LADY'S MAID; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress; reference from the lady she lives with. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 West 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl, as lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser, and is obliging; has good reference from City or country. Call at No. 613 3d av., third floor.

NURSE.—USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH couple; the woman as child's nurse or good plain cook for a small family; husband can wait on table and do a great many little turns in a house and keep it in good order; country preferred; good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, who has just lost her own baby, a child to wet nurse at her own house; it will have a mother's care; good City reference. Call at No. 90 St. Mark's place, corner 8th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO in the country as nurse or chamber-maid; is willing and obliging. Address for three days, Belfast, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE. — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or to assist in light chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 359 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO ASSIST with children; is a neat, tidy little person; well recommended; wages, $14 to $16. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 513 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PRESBYterian woman as nurse; experienced and well recommended. Mrs. Lynam, No. 320 East 11th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse in her own house. Call for one day at No. 414 East 113th st., top floor.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a baby to wet or dry nurse at her own home, No. 320 East 11th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, to wet nurse a baby at her own house. Call at No. 422 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH two years' references from her last place; will assist with the care of children and chamber-work; is a good seamstress; willing, neat, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and maid; expert cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses; first-class operator; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 27th st., Room No. 17.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FAST sewer; would like to go out by the day, week or month, in families to sew; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; $1 per day. Call at No. 305 East 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, to sew and assist with children, or to do chamber-work; good reference given. Address No. 264 9th av., top floor, for three days.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes some gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; city reference. Apply at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., second pair of stairs, back.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; WISHES a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing to take home; understands all kinds of fluting; best City references. Call or address Mrs. Lynch, No. 612 East 17th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A very quiet, respectable man, aged twenty-four years; can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, clean windows, sweep, and do chores generally about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH SMALL family; is a thoroughly experienced man of respectful and careful habits; is sober, honest, and obliging; City or country. Call for two days, at No. 71 Barclay st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (PROTESTant,) no children; has long experience; can come well recommended. Address L. D., Box No. 73, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER in a private family; first-class recommendations from families in New-York and London. Address Walter, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing some English; is a well-trained waiter from France; can furnish references; willing, obliging, and neat; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Address I. J., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A Frenchman; speaks English, and understands his business well; best City reference. Address G. A., No. 133 West 19th st.

HELP WANTED.

DENTIST.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT; MUST BE practical on plate work; steady employment. No. 30 Cooper Institute, Astor place.

WANTED—A SECOND MAN IN A PRIVATE FAMily, between twenty and thirty; personal references indispensable. Call at Room No. 20, No. 4 Pine st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342, 4TH av., a number of well-recommended servants, to fill situations now vacant; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

WANTED—OPERATORS, PRESSERS, FINISHERS, and basters for good shop coats. Call at No. 67 Ridge st., in rear.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20|JAVA........WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 27|CUBA........WED., Feb. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*KENILWORTH....Jan. 14|ILLINOIS..........Feb. 4
OHIO..........Jan. 21|MANHATTAN.......Feb. 11
PENNSYLVANIA....Jan. 28|INDIANA.........Feb. 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Sat. Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.|Erin, Sat., Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M.|Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Saturday, Jan. 30, — —
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Jan. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 23.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CUBA..........Thursday, Jan. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
ATLAS..........Jan. 18,
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..........Jan. 27,
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS..........Feb. 5,
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 13,
For PORT-AU-PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at
HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

A.—HORSES CLIPPED WITH NEATNESS and dispatch by WALKER & HAMILTON, No. 136 West 38th st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN. Corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, (southern exposure,) with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; location desirable; superior accommodations. References exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 30, EAST.— Two large rooms, connecting, with sunny exposure; also, hall bedrooms; the best of references given and required.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome double room, for gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged. A few table boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 673 7TH AV.—PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOM, with board; every convenience; family private; table excellent; moderate prices; references. Broadway and 7th av. cars pass door.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 315.—TO let, with board, a nicely-furnished second-story front room; also, other rooms on third and fourth floors.

A.—ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED apartments to rent to respectable gentlemen; terms reasonable; in first-class residence of owner. No. 230 East 23d st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—One or two handsomely-furnished front rooms, with or without board; desirable for gentlemen.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FACING the south, with plenty of closet room and well furnished, to let to a gentleman at moderate rent. Apply at No. 33 East 24th st.

NO. 164 5TH AV.

Furnished floor to let, either en suite or as single rooms; breakfast, if desired; references.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms without board for gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th st., between Union square and Irving place.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on second floor; a front room (sunny) on third floor, with board.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished second-story back room, with first-class board; terms moderate.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, or one large and one single room; superior board; references exchanged.

A FURNISHED FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, TO let, together or separately; board if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; location central.

NINTH ST., NO. 41 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV. —A choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references.

AT MISS SEATON'S, NO. 70 5TH AV., SINgle rooms with board, for gentlemen, also one large front room and front basement.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished third-story rooms; also parlor and side room, with board.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, second and third story rooms, all improvements, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A LARGE FURNISHED room to let, with or without board; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 178 2d av.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms, upper floor; liberal table and a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—ONE LARGE AND THREE single rooms to let, with first-class board; French cooking; reference required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with board; terms moderate; private family. Apply at No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS, second and fourth floors, with board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS WITH board; second floor, front.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WANT TWO second or third story front rooms and good board; location preferred between 20th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address Mr. WILSON, Box No. 2,940 Post office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY,
21st JANUARY.
JANUARY 21.
NO SPECULATION.
NO SPECULATION.
NO SPECULATION.

ONLY
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THE
REGULAR FRENCH
BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS
DE
L'HARMONIE.

ORDER IS GUARANTEED
BY THE
COMMITTEE.

21st JANUARY.
JANUARY 21.
GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION,
LA FAMILLE TROUILLAT.
21st JANUARY.
JANUARY 21.
JANUARY 21.
LES CRIS-CRIS,
NOUVELLE DANSE,
TROMBINOSCOPIQUES.
21st JANUARY,
JANUARY 21.
THURSDAY,
FICH-TON-KAN
FANTASIE CARNEVALESQUES,
EXECUTED BY
THE
TROUILLAT FAMILY.
BOXES FOR SALE
AT
A. FLAURAUD'S,
NO. 544 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1875,
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of
ST. ANN'S P. E. CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
The celebrated pianist and composer,
Mr. A. H. PEASE, Mr. A. H. PEASE,
has kindly volunteered his services.
THE RENOWNED TRINITY GLEE CLUB,
THE RENOWNED TRINITY GLEE CLUB,
will also appear.
Superb orchestra under the direction of J. H. ROSS.
Carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock.
Tickets can now be had at Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union square, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at the Hall to-night.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

EVENING, at 8, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2,
JOHNNY THOMPSON IN DIXIE. THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS'
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
STEINWAY HALL.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ALGEBRA, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, all English branches, French, Latin, German, at hours suiting. Writing lessons, $3 monthly. PAINE'S, 62 Bowery. Uptown college, Broadway, corner 34th st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.— The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph.D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FINISHING TEACHer for two hours daily for two pupils. Address, stating terms and references, A. B., 54½ West 32d st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIRD WEEK OF THE HALF RATE SYSTEM AT BARNUM'S!

THIRD WEEK OF PACKED AUDIENCES AND UPROARIOUS ENTHUSIASM!

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND HIPPODROME FOR THIRTY CENTS.

RESERVED OPERA CHAIRS IN ORCHESTRA FIFTY CENTS!

RESERVED GRAND ORCHESTRA CHAIRS ONE DOLLAR.

CHILDREN UNDER TEN, TO ANY DEPARTMENT, HALF PRICE.

JACK, THE GIANT-KILLER.
RACES BY HIGHLY-TRAINED ANIMALS.
BRILLIANT ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
DARING YOUNG LADIES' HURDLE RACES.
ENGLISH AND NATIVE JOCKEY RACES.
EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE—INDIAN LIFE.
MENAGERIE OF 600 RARE WILD BEASTS.
More costly and extensive than all the other combined Zoological Collections in the United States.

HIPPODROME A MARVEL OF VENTILATION AND LUXURIOUS COMFORT.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance, 2:30 and 8.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF GRAND TROTTING CARNIVAL AT HIPPODROME TO-NIGHT.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

TROTTING CARNIVAL.—THIRD WEEK.
THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT, Jan. 19,
Best two in three to saddle to rule.
PURSE, $300—First, $150; Second, $100; Third, $50.
Alonzo Nodine enters b. g. Lyman.
William McMann enters g. g. George.
Thomas Evans enters g. g. Pollock.
A. Straub enters b. g. Billy Lynch.
G. Walker enters b. m. Lady Annie.
H. Haslett enters b. g. Sherman.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.
TO-NIGHT.
For the ONLY TIME this season, W. S. Gilbert's GREATEST SUCCESS (with the great CAST OF LAST SEASON,)
CHARITY.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER	as	Dr. Athelney
Mr. F. HARDENBERG	as	Mr. Jonas Smailley
Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Mr. Fitzpartington
Mr. W. DAVIDGE	as	Mr. Skinner
Mr. GEORGE PARKES	as	Fred. Smailley
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD	as	Ted Athelney
Mr. F. CHAPMAN	as	The Butler
Servants, &c.		
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT	as	The Tramp Tredgett
Miss SARA JEWETT	as	Eve
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM	as	Mrs. Vanbrugh
Miss LIZZIE GRIFFITHS	as	Sally

TO-MORROW NIGHT,
FIRST PRODUCTION in New-York of a NEW LOCAL COMEDY in four acts, by Mr. CHARLES MORTON, entitled
WOMEN OF THE DAY.
**BOX SHEET NOW OPEN for the entire week.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK.

CONTINUED GRAND SUCCESS OF
☞ LITTLE EM'LY, ☜
which will be presented for a FOURTH WEEK, EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, with the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
in his inimitable impersonation of the character of MICAWBER.
The piece is offered with all the advantages of perfectness of cast, delightful music, and beautiful scenery.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M. PH. D.

at Association Hall,
ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, JAN. 19, 20, AND 21.
POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
THE MATTER KING, THE MATTER QUEEN.
FRANKLIN'S KITE.
Illustrated with
STARTLING AND MAGNIFICENT EXPERIMENTS.
Tickets for the course, with reserved seats, $1; single admission, 50 cents. For sale at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av., and at the Hall. The lectures are "*unsurpassed in value of information, and unequaled in brilliancy of illustration.*"

GRAND MATINEE OF MARVELS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
WEDNESDAY, 20TH, AT 3 P. M.
MAGIC OF SCIENCE.
Tickets, 25 cents; adults, 50 cents. For sale as above.

AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Mr. Chas. Roberts, Jr., and Mr. P. Gilmore having volunteered their services, the Ladies' Union Relief Association beg leave to announce an entertainment on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock, in Steinway Hall, consisting of readings and music.
Tickets 75 cents, to be had at the hall or by application to the following committee:
MRS. J. A. KENNEDY, No. 135 West 22d st.;
MRS. W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 335 West 14th st., or
MRS. DR. C. V. CLARKSON, No. 96 Park av.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC, FOREIGN LANGUAGES, AND ELOCUTION.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
First week of the great society drama,
CLOTILDE;
OR, THE BRUISED HEART.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. SEATS SECURED.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MME. GUTHRIE, 146 WEST NO. 49TH st.—The voice, vocally and elocutionary Culture of the respiration.

LECTURES.

DR. MATTHEW HALE SMITH

Will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Successful People and How They Win," on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1875, at Trinity Baptist Church, 55th st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Tickets 25 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,620.—Aaron Claflin, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, having filed his petition for authority to compromise or compound certain claims described or mentioned in said petition, in favor of said estate of the said bankrupts, as he [said Assignee] may deem proper, and for such amount as he [said Assignee] may consider the best he can obtain in compromise, notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this court, made in said bankruptcy, on the 18th day of January, 1875, that Saturday, the 30th day January, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., and the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in charge of said bankruptcy, at No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, are appointed as the time and place, respectively, for the hearing of the said petition, before the said Register, so that all creditors and other persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the court upon the said petition, authorizing such act or acts upon the part of the said Assignee.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL, Attorneys for Petitioner.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK J. KIERNAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Patrick Maher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja5-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON ALVORD, Jr., and HENRY R. DOWNS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Nelson Alvord, Jr. and Henry R. Downs, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of December, A. D., 1874.
ja5-law3wTu* EDWARD P. WILDER, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
The most advantageous place in New-York to do your shopping.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, and WOOLEN HOSIERY CLEARING at low prices, to make room for SPRING GOODS.
Goods delivered, free of expense, in this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.
14TH ST., 13TH ST., and 6TH AV.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Bal d'Opera Bouffe

FANCY DRESS,

TO-NIGHT

THREE OPERA BOUFFE COMPANIES,
MINELLY, SOLDENE, AIMEE,
AND THEIR ENTIRE COMPANIES.
TWO ENTIRE BANDS,
LED BY GILMORE.
TICKETS, $5. TICKETS, $5.
Boxes and tickets for sale at Decker Bros., No. 33 Union Square; Delmonico's, 14th st.; Box Offices of Lyceum and Park Theatres; Bulman's, No. 114 Broadway, and principal hotels.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 1:30, sixth matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

MACCABE.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original, mirthful and Ventriloquial entertainment
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The programme for the present week will be of SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
Including "The Wandering Minstrels," "Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE (MALE AND FEMALE.)
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mrs. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season,
Mrs. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
Fifteenth to twenty-first performance, and
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
Mrs. ROUSBY in her original rôle of
THE LADY ELIZABETH,
as performed by her nearly one thousand times in Tom Taylor's grand historic play,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
produced with new sceneries, costumes, properties, appointments; a strong cast, including Mr. GEO. CLARKE.
Next SATURDAY—Last Matinée but one.
Seats secured at the box-office and at 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA.

LE VOYAGE EN CHINE.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, 18TH, TUESDAY, 19TH, WEDNESDAY, 20TH, LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE.
THURSDAY, 21st—Revival, for a few nights only, of Lecoq's everlastingly successful Opera Bouffe,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Début in America of
Mlle. BERTHE GIRARDIN,
From the Porte St. Martin, Paris,
in the charming rôle of Clairette. Mlle. MINELLY as Mlle. Lange.
In rehearsal, the sensation of European capitals,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 25.
A BRIEF SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.
NEW CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
MONDAY, JAN. 25, IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26, first appearance in two years of America's favorite tenor,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
in Wallace's charming opera,
MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, FAUST.
THURSDAY, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, JAN. 29,
first time in this City, in English, of Ambrose Thomas charming and successful opera,
MIGNON.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE, SATURDAY,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Mr. A. PREDIGAM..........Musical Director
Sale of seats commences Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8:30 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, Reserved seats, $2. See circulars at music stores and Academy of Music for full casts of the operas.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE GARNELLAS.
RETURN OF THE GREAT COMIC ARTIST,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
THE CELESTIAL WONDERS,
LING LOOK AND YAMADIVA.
MAY AND PORTER, BANJO DUETTISTS.
Mr. FRANK DONALDSON in the new drama,
GUIDO'S PET; OR, THE SENSIBLE APE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE CHARITY BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PAREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

ELOCUTION.

PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION, by a gentleman of long experience in LONDON and PARIS, at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

TENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT—CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN, of Holy Trinity, New-York; Vocalist, Mrs. J. M. DAVIDSON, Contralto. Admission 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1875,
E. T. STETSON in his sensational drama of CHANCES.
Signor GOSHEN in the comedy of BOUNCE HIM OUT.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure, and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during this week. Monthly installments received on Pianos, $10 to $20; Organs, $5 to $10; second-hand Instruments, $3 to $5, monthly after first deposit. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867; and at Industrial Exhibitions in America always. NEW STYLES, with most important improvement ever made. Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200), a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. Etagere Organs ($175), very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

HAS A WRIT OF ERROR BEEN GRANTED BY JUDGE RAPALLO?—WILL MR. TWEED SOON BE REMOVED FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND?

Information, which is believed to be correct, has been received to the effect that Mr. William M. Tweed's counsel will soon make, if they have not already made, an application to Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals, for a writ of error in the case of their client, directed to the Judges of the Supreme Court, General Term, of this district. It is also understood that Judge Rapallo has granted, or will grant, the writ of error, probably with a *supersedeas* clause, or, in other words, with a clause granting a stay of the execution of the judgment of the court below under which Mr. Tweed is under confinement on Blackwell's Island. The writ of error is a writ of right, and the adding of a *supersedeas* clause presupposes that there is manifest error in the judgment of the inferior court in the estimation of the Judge of the Court of Appeals. If it be true, therefore, that Judge Rapallo has granted or will grant a writ of error with a *supersedeas*, Mr. Tweed's attorneys will immediately, by means of a writ of habeas corpus, for purposes of bail, take him out of confinement to await the review of the case before the Court of Appeals with a full bench.

The selection of a writ of error as the means of reviewing the decision of the General Term in this case, in preference to the more usual process of appeal, indicates that the counsel for the prisoner have discovered at least one Judge of the highest court who takes their view of the legal questions involved. Besides, it simplifies the process of taking Mr. Tweed from Blackwell's Island, which may be confidently looked for; and Mr. Tweed may thus get an intermission of his imprisonment, if nothing more.

THE CIVIL SUIT.

As intimated in THE TIMES previously a motion was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, to substitute "The Mayor, &c.," as plaintiffs in the civil suit brought against Tweed, in place of "the Board of Supervisors." The motion is made in pursuance of the so-called act of consolidation passed at the last session of the Legislature, merging all County claims in the Corporation. The motion was resisted by Mr. Willard Bartlett, on the grounds that the act was unconstitutional, in that it transferred property from the County to another corporation; that if the act is constitutional the Supervisors have no standing in court, all rights having been taken from them, and that the provisions of the code did not admit of the change. He further claimed that if the motion was granted the defendant should have the right to put in a new answer made necessary by the change of parties plaintiff in the action. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, by whom the motion for the change was made, urged, in response, that the Consolidation act did not take property from one and transfer it to another, but merely consolidated two corporations, and, as for the privilege to defendants to put in a new answer in the event of the motion being granted, he had no objection to any number of answers, provided they were to be served *nunc pro tunc*, and did not change the date of issue of the cause. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision of the motion.

FAILURE OF HEAVY SPECULATORS.

MR. A. A. SELOVER IN TROUBLE—HIS LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Wall street was thrown into a ferment of excitement yesterday afternoon over the reported failure of A. A. Selover, a former partner of Rufus Hatch, and one of the heaviest stock speculators in the street. Mr. Selover was not a member of the Stock Exchange, which does not recognize "puts and calls," the sort of transactions in which Mr. Selover principally dealt. Mr. Selover has recently been extensively "bulling" Western Union Telegraph and Lake Shore stock. It is estimated that he was long of forty thousand shares at from seventy-nine to eighty-two. He was, in fact, the head of the "Bull Ring" in those stocks, a "ring" that makes its head-quarters in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Notwithstanding their efforts these two stocks have steadily declined, until now they are quoted ten per cent. below Mr. Selover's figures.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Pond, who held a put of one thousand shares of Western Union Telegraph, called upon Mr. Selover to settle, but the money was not forthcoming. Other gentlemen with whom Mr. Selover had stock bets of a similar nature, hurried to him to ascertain the value of their "puts" and were also disappointed. Mr. Selover offered to compromise for twenty-five per cent. of his liabilities, which are estimated at $750,000, but without avail, and it is likely that the stock he was carrying will have to be sold for his account to-day.

The news was not confirmed until too late yesterday afternoon to produce any marked effect upon the stock market. The effect will be felt to-day. It is predicted that a large number of smaller firms, who pinned their faith upon Selover's ability to control the market, will follow his example.

THE DEFENSE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

HE HAS PRESENTED IT TO THE MAYOR—HE HAS DONE NO WRONG ACT IN HIS PRESENT OFFICE.

Corporation Counsel Smith presented Mayor Wickham, yesterday, with an elaborate written defense to the charges recently preferred against him. Mr. Smith was subseqently requested to give a copy of his reply for publication, and, in response to this request and to questions put to him, made the following statement:

I know that it is usual, in cases where a document of public interest or importance is transmitted in such a way as my reply was, to give copies of it to the press for publication simultaneously with its transmission; and I had intended to furnish copies of my reply to all the papers at the very instant of its delivery to Mayor Wickham, but I was so anxious to file the reply to the charges made against me at the very earliest possible moment that I sent it in unaccompanied by some of the exhibits necessary for its complete elucidation and substantiation, and I prefer that the reply shall not be published without these exhibits. In the course of a day or two the exhibits will be presented to the Mayor, and I will then furnish copies of the complete reply to all the papers, and I hope they will do me the justice to publish it as fully as possible, as I am anxious that all the facts shall be made public, and do not fear the most critical examination of my official record. The charges made against me are mainly in the form of arguments, and, in so far as they purport to be narrations of facts, are based almost entirely either upon misrepresentations or misapprehensions, and I am satisfied that an impartial and careful examination will show this to be true. I have not knowingly committed a wrong act in my present office, and I hope to be able to show that the charges against me are entirely unfounded.

Mayor Wickham, on being questioned about Mr. Smith's reply, said that he should give it an early and close examination, and that as soon as he was in possession of all the facts, he would take prompt and decisive action.

A YOUTHFUL SHARPER.

A boy gave information at the United States Secret Service Office on Bleecker street that he knew of a man who had counterfeit money to sell. Detective Kennock arranged with the boy to meet this man, and at the appointed time went with the boy to the place assigned, but just before reaching there he caught sight of the man, and recognized him as Daniel J. Coffee, an old offender, who knew him [Kennock] well, so Kennock sprang behind a door just in time to prevent Coffee from seeing him. He then gave the boy the requisite amount of good money to make the "deal" with Coffee, and waited behind the door, looking through a crack, anxiously awaiting the result. Coffee passed the counterfeit money to the boy expecting to immediately receive the genuine notes which the boy held, when, to the great surprise and intense disgust of both counterfeiter and detective, the boy ran away and made good his escape with both the genuine and counterfeit money. Kennock arrested Coffee, who was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Shields for want of evidence against him.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

William Simpson, an old Tammany politician of the Sixth Ward, who keeps a periodical depot at No. 57 Centre street, has been four times convicted of dealing in improper publications, and is now serving out a ten years' sentence for this offense. His wife, assisted by a man named John Vaughan, continued the nefarious business at the old store, and yesterday Vaughan was arrested on complaint of Anthony J. Comstock, and held by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of selling vile pictures representing ideal phases of the Beecher scandal.

EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.

Joseph E. Porter, of No. 52 East Fourth street, was drinking in the saloon No. 133 East Eighth street about 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th of January. There were several persons present, and among them Charles H. Carroll, of No. 323 Eighth avenue. Carroll and Porter got into a friendly wrestling match, after which Carroll suddenly disappeared from the saloon. In a few moments Porter missed his watch and chain, worth $125. Officer McGowan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Carroll yesterday, and found a pawn-ticket representing the stolen property in his possession. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was held in $2,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE IN JERSEY CITY.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL AND ITS MANAGEMENT—AN EFFORT TO SECURE ECONOMY AND REFORM.

For some time past Police Commissioner Brigham, of Jersey City, has been laboring earnestly to secure reform and economy in the management of the Jersey City Charity Hospital, which is under the control of the Police Board, and has finally succeeded in accomplishing something, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition on the part of some of the other members. Mr. Brigham's first attack was made upon the extravagant amounts paid for medicines furnished to the poor. These medicines were supplied by different druggists in the city upon prescriptions given by the city physicians, and Mr. Brigham ascertained that in nearly every case the amounts charged ranged from twenty-five to fifty per cent. above the prices charged to other customers. After a bitter struggle he succeeded in securing the passage of a resolution ordering all prescriptions from city physicians to be put up at the dispensary established in the hospital building and maintained by the city.

About a month ago another resolution was presented by Mr. Brigham and adopted, requesting the medical staff of the hospital to submit to the board a more economical plan for the administration of affairs at the hospital. At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon Mr. Brigham asked if the physicians had made any report in response to the resolution. Mr. Warren, the Clerk, replied that they had, and after considerable trouble succeeded in producing a document from the recesses of an unused desk in which he had carefully stowed it away. Mr. Brigham asked that the report be read. Commissioner Edmondson strenuously objected, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Hospital, so that if it contained any errors they might be corrected. Having the committee manipulate the report was just the thing Mr. Brigham did not wish to have done, and he insisted on having it read before it passed into the hands of the committee. He succeeded in carrying his point, and the Clerk proceeded to read a long document. It commenced with giving an itemized account of all the supplies furnished to the hospital, and then followed a comparative statement of what these same supplies could be purchased for, which was little more than one-half. Once during the reading of the report Mr. Edmondson jumped to his feet and indignantly exclaimed that it was an insult to the board and to the committee to have such a document presented and read, and moved to lay it on the table. The motion was lost and the Clerk continued to read. When he had concluded the document was referred to the Committee on Hospital.

CHARGED WITH KILLING A CHILD.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett and a jury, Thomas Tassino was placed on trial, charged with the homicide of Robert Pratt, five years of age. The opening of the case and evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that on May 26, 1874, at about noon, while the scholars were leaving the public school in the vicinity of First avenue and Ninth street, a number of them amused themselves by stoning the prisoner, who was engaged in selling ice-cream. Becoming enraged at this conduct the prisoner rushed at his assailants, selecting a boy of five years of age, while the testimony was to the effect that a majority of the boys engaged in stoning him were of the age of thirteen or fourteen years. Taking this boy by the neck, he threw him to the sidewalk and then kicked at him. The boy was able to get up and walk home, but his little brother of seven years, who accompanied him, and who was a witness for the prosecution, said he staggered on the way. A short time after the little fellow died. In his opening address to the jury the Assistant District Attorney said he did not feel it his duty to claim that the prisoner had committed the act with an intent to take life, and it would be for the jury to determine from the testimony of what degree of manslaughter he was guilty. On the part of the defense it is claimed that the prisoner is not the person who committed the assault, and, if he is, the assault was not the cause of death, the little boy having been in delicate health, and having died from some natural cause. The case will be continued on trial to-day.

A WARNING TO TRUCKMEN.

In the Court of Special Sessions, on Saturday, Joseph Birkins, of Jersey City, was fined one hundred dollars for overloading his team. Early on Wednesday morning last he was seen on the track in Twenty-third street, the horses struggling hard to draw the load, which consisted of about twelve thousand pounds weight, one of the animals being lame, and both fell on their knees in their efforts to get along. The driver was arrested by Mr. Bergh's Superintendent, and acknowledged that his team was overloaded. The horses' shoes were smooth, giving them no foothold, and it took four strong horses to pull the load off the track. Edward Keenan was also fined fifty dollars for compelling a team to draw a heavy truck laden with eighteen barrels of oil, weighing in all about ten thousand pounds! The team gave out, and the brutal driver was taken charge of by Officer Evans. T. Fitzgerald likewise was fined ten dollars for overloading a poor old horse.

QUESTION OF A BIRTH.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, the testimony in the suit of Thomas H. Young against J. C. J. Langheim as guardian was concluded. The suit involves the right of plaintiff, as the survivor of his deceased wife, to his tenancy, by courtesy, in the separate estate of the deceased, amounting to about one-fourth of one hundred thousand dollars. His right depends on the birth of a living child of his wife during their married life. It is admitted on both sides that a child was born, but it is claimed on one side that it was born dead, while for plaintiff it is claimed that the child cried after birth, and lived full two hours. Testimony was submitted on both sides, and Judge Van Brunt took the case under consideration.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING CHECKED.

The Custom-house authorities have for some time suspected that the Hoboken stores were a depot through which extensive smuggling operations were being carried on. A watch was put on them, but without result until Saturday afternoon last, when Deputy Surveyor Klinck obtained information which warranted him in seizing eight cases of goods, brought hither by the Pommerania and entered on her manifest as cases of cotton hosiery. Seven of the cases contain colored silks of the aggregate appraised value of $45,000. They were consigned to a firm in this City under a fictitious name. Mr. Klinck is on the track of the guilty parties and hopes soon to effectually break up what he believes to be a "perfect nest of smugglers."

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.

The family of Alfred Hopkins, one of the victims by the explosion of the powder factory on Black Tom Island last Saturday, has been peculiarly unfortunate. His youngest brother fell into the fire a few years ago, and was deformed for life. Soon afterward, another brother, a chorister at Trinity Church, while out gunning, accidentally discharged his gun, and receiving the contents in his body was instantly killed. Another brother adopted a sailor's occupation, and while in the discharge of his duties fell from the masthead and was disabled for life. A sister of these unfortunates is now lying sick with small-pox. The latest victim was receiving only $7 per week at the time of his death, and had only adopted his dangerous occupation from lack of other employment.

THE STOLEN PAINTING.

The Consulate General of Spain in New-York has taken active measures to secure the quick punishment of the thieves who stole the "Saint Anthony of Padua" from the renowned painting by Murillo in the Cathedral of Seville. The Spaniard who sold the painting to Mr. Schaus, who, with his confederate, was discovered soon after, denies that he stole the painting, but promises, upon his expenses being paid to Spain, to give information to the authorities that will lead to the apprehension of the persons engaged in the robbery. The Consul General has complied with the written request of the man, who sailed for Cuba in the steamer Vera Cruz. He will there give the facts to the Captain General.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening to consider what action, if any, was advisable to be taken respecting the Louisiana complication. The proceedings were of a strictly private character, and all information of the special features of the subject under discussion was refused to the reporters. It transpired, however, that there was a strong disposition on the part of members to deprecate the conduct of Gen. Sheridan, but no resolution was arrived at in the premises. A strong diversity of opinion prevailed, and the meeting broke up without arriving at any conclusion. A suggestion to hold an adjourned meeting for the reconsideration of the subject did not prevail.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A reading will be given at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., in aid of the Ladies' Union Relief Association. The programme is varied and well selected, comprising "The Pied Piper of Hamlin," "The Bells," "Selections from Othello," "Aux Italiens," and many other popular pieces. The music will be supplied by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band. The gratuitous use of the hall has been given by Mr. Steinway, and Messrs. Roberts and Gilmore have united in offering their services to the association without remuneration.

THE BURIAL OF THE MURDERERS.

SUPERSTITION OF THE RELATIVES REGARDING THE SERVICE.

The original arrangements for the burial of the bodies of the two executed murderers, Jarvis and Jackson, could not be carried out in all particulars on account of the superstitious fears of their relatives, as well as of the negroes of Jerusalem residing in the neighborhood of Jarvis' late residence. After their execution, the bodies were taken by the undertaker to Jerusalem, the intention being to place them in the Colored Methodist Church there, and to have the funeral ceremonies on Sunday, with a sermon by Rev. Eliakim Levi, Pastor of the church. Upon arrival at Jerusalem, however, no one could be found who would consent to watch with the bodies. In this emergency it was proposed to place them in Mrs. Jarvis' house, but she would not consent to this arrangement, and Jackson's relatives also refused to receive them. It was then decided that the bodies should be buried at once, and graves were accordingly prepared in the yard adjoining the church. Mr. Seaman N. Senedeker, Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead, who had known the prisoners from boyhood, and to whom Jarvis confessed the crime in the absence of the Pastor, conducted the services at the grave, only a few of the residents of the neighborhood beside the Jarvis and Jackson families being present. The burial took place about sundown. The reason why the negroes in the neighborhood refused to have anything to do with the bodies is supposed to be that Jarvis, during his life, had the reputation of being a worker in charms, and they were afraid that even after death he might be able to do them some harm.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL.

Mr. William H. Aspinwall, the well-known merchant, died yesterday evening at his residence, No. 33 University place, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was born in this City in 1807, and was descended from a family which came to this country among the earliest settlers of New-England. His father, Mr. John Aspinwall, was one of the old firm of Gilbert & John Aspinwall, who were engaged in the dry goods trade in Queen, now Pearl, street for many years. After having acquired a substantial education, William H. Aspinwall, the deceased, entered the house of G. G. & S. S. Howland as a clerk, which position he occupied until 1832, when he was taken into partnership by the firm, with the understanding that he should receive one-fourth of the profits of the commission business of the house, which then amounted to about sixty thousand dollars a year. Here it was that the foundation of the splendid fortune he acquired in after years was laid. In 1836 or 1837, the senior partners of the house went out of business, each leaving a cash capital of $100,000 in the concern. William E. Howland, son of the senior partner, and William H. Aspinwall then took charge, under the firm name of Howland & Aspinwall, which has remained unchanged to this day. As the business of the house on the Pacific coast was largely increased by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Aspinwall directed his attention to the establishment of steam communication with San Francisco, and in 1848 he retired from active connection with the firm, and devoted himself wholly to this enterprise, and associated with it the building of the Panama Railroad. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was successfully organized through his efforts, and the success of the Panama Railroad was also due, in a great measure, to his energetic advocacy of the plan and his untiring attention to the details. The eastern terminus of the road, formerly known as Colon, was named after him in honor of the zeal and ability he had displayed in surmounting the difficulties encountered in the accomplishment of the work, and it is gratifying to know that he lived to see the full value of what he had helped to bring to a successful termination. And this was not a little. The way was opened to direct communication between Asia and America and Oceanica and Australasia, besides an immense coast line extending from Panama to Behring's Straits. Few, if any, among the many enterprising Americans who have obtained a world-wide reputation in commercial affairs can rival that gained by William H. Aspinwall. Thoroughly convinced of the feasibility of the plan and alive to the advantages which would accrue from its realization, he boldly devoted his capital and his labor to the completion of the great work which was crowned with such triumphant success. Few men have had the satisfaction to see so brilliant a result obtained within a lifetime.

During the war of the rebellion Mr. Aspinwall was sent by the Government, in company with Mr. John M. Forbes, of Boston, on a secret mission to England to obtain that country's interference in the building and outfitting of iron-clads then in course of construction by Messrs. Laird. The action taken by England in the matter is too well known for reference here, and it is sufficient to say that what was done by Mr. Aspinwall merited the full approbation of his Government. Beyond this he never held any office, as he never sought for political position, and devoted himself wholly to his business affairs. Socially he was a modest, retiring, liberal gentleman, and was respected and admired by all who knew him, and as a merchant his reputation for probity and honor was second to none in the business community. His death will be universally regretted.

REV. BENJAMIN B. NEWTON.

Rev. Benjamin B. Newton, one of the oldest of the Protestant Episcopalian clergymen of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Sunday, at his residence, No. 270 Henry street, after an illness of but six hours. Mr. Newton was born at St. Albans, Vt., on July 29, 1808, and was, consequently, in his sixty-seventh year at the time of his death. He graduated at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in 1831, and subsequently passed three years in study at Andover and New-Haven. His first duties as Rector were performed at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1835, and he afterward occupied the same position in Chelsea, Vt. He came to this City in 1863, and remained for about a year, and then removed to Brooklyn, where he was engaged at different periods as assistant minister at the Church of the Holy Trinity. The funeral services will be held to-day at 12 o'clock, at the church named.

THE DARTMOUTH DINNER.

The Dartmouth College Alumni Association in New-York have their eleventh annual dinner this evening, at 6 o'clock, at Delmonico's. In addition to the men of prominence already announced to be present, the following are expected: E. W. Stoughton, who has been a munificent donor of the college; United States District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn; Dr. E. R. Peaslee, Levi P. Morton, of Morton, Bliss & Co., and William E. Dodge. At 5 o'clock a business meeting will be held, at which a resolution will be introduced urging the admission of graduates to the Board of Trustees. It is also expected that there will be an earnest discussion upon the question of Dartmouth's sharing in the intercollegiate literary contest.

THE BINGHAMTON INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The report of the Secretary of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum for the year 1874 contains some matters of general interest. The year commenced with 82 patients and closed with 70. The number of patients treated was 254. Of these latter, 12 were country patients. Of the 172 admitted during the year, 79 had received a common school education, 65 an academical one, and 28 a collegiate one; 104 were constant drinkers, 98 periodical smokers, 13 opium eaters, 152 users of tobacco in some form; 97 were married and 75 single. Merchants furnished the largest number of patients of one class, there being of these 35, of clerks, 29; book-keepers, 12; lawyers, 11; manufacturers, 10; physicians, 9; bankers and brokers, 9; butchers, 6; farmers and mechanics, each 5; hatters, 4; civil engineers, druggists, printers, each 3; carpenters, hotel-keepers, officers of the United States, publishers, each 2; bakers, chemists, draymen, fruit-growers, hop-raisers, insurance agents, professors of music, surveyors, teachers, tanners, each 1. There were 8 who had no occupation.

A MICHIGAN PIONEER DEAD.

Rix Robinson, of Kent County, Mich., the oldest pioneer of the Grand River Valley, and a State Senator in 1846-7-8-9, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, died last Tuesday at his home, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Robinson, says the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, pitched his tent at the mouth of Thornapple River as a fur trader in 1822. He married an Indian squaw, and gained much influence among the Ottawas and Chippewas by aiding in negotiating several important treaties between them and the United States Government. At one time he lived in Kalamazoo County. He was of powerful frame, tall figure, and elastic tread, until over three-score years and ten. The early settlers always found him a friend and helper, and his practical good sense and honest heart made him a useful legislator.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A collection of photographic views of scenery in foreign countries is on exhibition at No. 37 Union square.

The total amount received during the week ending last Saturday for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas was $6,880 37.

Ann Barry, aged sixty, while passing Third avenue and Fifteenth street yesterday, fell on the pavement and fractured her thigh.

The report that the Mayor had decided to remove the Fire Commissioners was revived yesterday, but no action has yet been taken on the matter.

Bernard Coyle, aged forty-three, of No. 21 West Nineteenth street, fell on the sidewalk at Varick and Vandam streets yesterday, and broke a leg.

Richard Goodfellow, of No. 242 First avenue, fell on the ice at No. 28 Union square yesterday, and fractured a leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Haydn Choir, a thriving German choral society, named after the great German composer, gave an annual ball at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last night.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the State Military Association will be held at Agricultural Hall, State street, Albany, commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Josephine Hull, aged thirty-five, of No. 156 West Thirteenth street, slipped on the ice at the corner of Ridge and Delancey streets yesterday, and sprained her ankle.

A petition was in circulation for signatures among the members of the Produce Exchange yesterday, calling a meeting this afternoon to reconsider the question of grading grain.

The Pacific Mail Directors held a meeting yesterday. Managing Director Hatch is in Washington looking after Mr. Irwin. Mr. Sage's declination still continues in abeyance.

Mary Whelan, aged forty, of No. 25 Platt street, fell on the sidewalk in front of her residence yesterday, and fractured her left arm. She was cared for at the Park Hospital.

The Woman's Social Education Society will meet at Prof. Laura M. Bronson's, No. 149 East Fifty-first street, at 3 P. M. to-day. Miss Fuller will read from *Woman and Her Era*.

The new Stock Exchange regulations are meeting with strong opposition from the members, and the signatures against their adoption greatly outnumber those which favor it.

The German Furriers' Benevolent Union gave an annual ball at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night, the proceeds of which will go to a fund in aid of sick and disabled members.

The members of the Cotton Exchange met at 3 o'clock yesterday to consider the advisability of adopting certain new by-laws. On motion, the matter was tabled, and the meeting adjourned.

Solomon Beron, aged fifty-five, of No. 62 Bayard street, while attempting to climb in through the window of his apartments, fell into the area and fractured his skull. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

Among the callers upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court; Senators Gross and Moore, Assemblyman Daly, and Commissioner Wales, of the Department of Docks.

Frederick Fredger, for robbing his room-mate, Henry D. Steinhauf, of No. 1,451 Third avenue, of twenty-one dollars, was yesterday committed by Justice Flammer in default of five hundred dollars bail.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on motion of counsel, Judge Sutherland fixed bail in the case of John Mechado, a commission merchant, indicted for perjury in the Burke divorce suit, at $3,000.

Several ladies belonging to the Woman's Social Education Society and others will meet at Plimpton Hall on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., to form a class in elocution under the direction of Mrs. L. M. Bronson. Ladies only are invited.

The strike of the journeymen piano-makers employed in one of the up-town manufactories continues. A compromise, proposed by the employers, offering a reduction of only ten per cent., has been rejected by the men on strike.

A delegation of forty-five members of the United Seamen's Association of the Port of New-York left this City last night for Washington with the object of presenting a petition to Congress praying for the repeal of the Shipping act of 1872.

The funeral of the late Simon De Visser occurred yesterday morning, from the South Reformed Church, at Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, of this City, and Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New-Orleans, conducted the services.

The 11 o'clock night boat for New-Haven has discontinued her trips for the present on account of ice. Passengers can take the 3 P. M. boat and go north and east at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge. Boats are heated by steam.

The Schillerhain, a German woman's aid society, gave its fourth annual calico dress ball at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex street, last night, in which the members of the Germania, Elizabetha, and several other German benevolent societies participated.

In Common Pleas, General Term, yesterday, a formal order was entered by direction of Chief Justice Daly, Judges Robinson, Larremore, and J. F. Daly concurring, declaring that George W. Niles was disbarred by the General Term of the Supreme Court in February, 1851, and that since that time he has not been restored to office.

Herman Thomas, the alleged fugitive forger from Nuremberg, Bavaria, who attempted to escape from United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard when arrested, and then tried to escape from Ludlow Street Jail, has been sent back to "Fatherland" to be tried, sailing on the steamer Hohenstaufen, for Bremen, on which vessel he was placed by the Deputy Marshal who arrested him.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society will be held in the hall of the Historical Society, Second avenue and Eleventh street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt will deliver an address on the "Geographical Distribution of Fish in the United States." Mr. A. L. Rawson, the Palestine explorer, will also speak upon the Palestine exploration.

In a decision rendered by Judge Westbrook, yesterday, on a motion to vacate an assessment imposed on the property of a Mr. Agnew for the opening of Madison avenue, he holds that the omission to advertise in all the papers named officially for that purpose, under the act of 1857, is a fatal defect, and is not such an irregularity as can be cured by the act of 1872; that for this omission the assessment in question is void.

The Association of German Pharmacists reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers: President, H. B. Reynold; Vice Presidents, Loehlbach and Tscheppe; Corresponding Secretary, I. B. Fuerstenwaerther; Recording Secretary, L. Ruprecht; Treasurer, J. Ramsperger; Librarian, Paul Balluff. Arrangements are being made for an anniversary celebration, which is to come off on the 26th of next month.

On Sunday night William Pettigrew broke into the stable of Jared Wilcox, No. 388 West Twelfth street, and attempted to carry off all the property contained therein. He had already removed four sacks of oats and a pair of buckskin gloves, and was in the act of carrying away a fifth sack when he was arrested. He was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and committed in $2,000 bail for trial.

Thomas Degnan was yesterday committed in default of two thousand dollars bail by Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of burglary. Degnan on Sunday night effected an entrance into the residence of Augustus T. Gillender, No. 109 West Eighteenth street, and packed up a quantity of silverware ready for removal. He was surprised in the act and arrested. His shoes, which he had removed on entering the house, were also found on the premises.

The fourth trotting contest will take place to-night at Barnum's Hippodrome. It is for a purse of $300, of which $150 goes to the first horse, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. The following six horses are engaged: Alonzo Nodine's b. g. Lyman, W. McMahon's gr. g. George, Thomas Evans' gr. g. Pollock, A. Straub's b. g. Billy Lynch, G. Walker's b. m. Lady Annie, and H. Haslett's br. g. Sherman. As these horses are closely matched in speed, a fine contest may be anticipated.

Some time ago judgment was obtained in the United States Circuit Court against a bond for $17,000 given by Joseph Black, a distiller, on which Michael Groh and Joshua D. Waner were sureties. Yesterday a motion was made in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, to set aside the judgment, on the ground that Kitchell and Jelliffe, counsel who represented the defendants (the sureties on the bond) were not authorized to appear. The court reserved its decision.

The settlement of the long litigated Harden estate case has resulted in a satisfactory provision for the Scotch blood relatives of the deceased millionaire, and an allowance to Robert Walker, the man who came from the alms-house to testify that he was the husband of "Mrs. Harden," that will be sufficient to support him during the remainder of his life. The only trouble about the settlement thus far has been a disagreement between "Mrs. Harden" and her lawyer, Robert H. Corbitt, about money she deposited with him, resulting in the arrest of Corbitt in a suit brought against him by "Mrs. Harden" for an accounting and repayment of moneys that may be found due her from Corbitt.

Mr. A. B. Chandler, Superintendent of the Sixth District, Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Secretary to the late General Superintendent, has resigned, and has accepted the position of Assistant General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. Mr. Chandler has held for many years positions of trust in the Western Union Company, and is widely known. Several rumors in regard to the Atlantic and Pacific were current yesterday, but Gen. Eckert pronounces some of them without foundation, and others premature.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers held yesterday Rev. J. M. Wakely delivered an address relating to the first preachers' meeting, held in 1817, the rules by which it was governed, with biographical sketches of the members. The address will probably be continued on Monday. The committee appointed to attend the funeral of the late Rev. E. L. Janes, twin brother to Bishop Janes, reported, and presented a memorial sketch eulogistic of the life, character, and ministerial services of the deceased clergyman.

Herman P. Ullbrook, a German, about 30 years of age, residing at No. 394 Fourth avenue, was in the employ of Godfrey & Sons, No. 88 Gold street, as book-keeper and clerk. On Sept. 30, 1874, he collected from Louderback, Gilbert & Co., of No. 53 Chambers street, a bill of $38 42, which he failed to pay to his employers, who, having ascertained on Saturday that Ullbrook had been paid this money, caused his arrest, and he was arraigned yesterday before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court. He confessed his guilt, and was held for trial.

W. Horace Moore, Joseph Hall, and Henry S. Snellback, engaged in the manufacture of vile pictures at No. 139 Fulton street, and in the exhibition and sale of them at No. 17 Ann street, were brought before Justice Smith, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, for examination. Moore and Hall were committed in default of two thousand dollars bail each, and Snellback in default of $1,400. Mr. Anthony J. Comstock has worked up the case so thoroughly as to leave little doubt that the accused will get the punishment which their odious offense should always receive.

A meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History of the City of New-York was held last evening at the Lyceum Rooms, No. 64 Madison avenue. Prof. Martin, who was unable to attend, sent, however, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the recent earthquake, which, it appears, extended much further than was at first supposed, traversing an area north and south from Fishkill Landing, beyond the Highlands, to Staten Island, and east and west from Morristown, N. J., to Flushing, Long Island, and as far as Stamford, Conn. Correspondence from a member of the Lyceum, who travels with one of the transit of Venus parties, was received, describing some valuable fossils which were discovered, and which are now on their way to the Lyceum. Prof. Newbury, in connection with his remarks, exhibited specimens of the jaws and teeth of two huge fish found in the Devonian rocks of Ohio. Prof. Foote, lately connected with the Iowa State Agricultural College, gave a description of the minerals of Magnet Cove, Ark., exhibiting an extensive and rare mineral collection. The Professor also mentioned the great medicinal value of the waters of the Arkansas Hot Springs.

BROOKLYN.

The annual offering for missions of Grace Church on the Heights amounted to $10,700.

Property-holders and residents in the Twenty-third Ward are actively urging the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad project. Already, a great part of the capital stock has been subscribed for.

John Dougherty, alias John McCarty, was committed by Justice Riley yesterday on a charge of stealing a carpet worth $60 from the Memorial Home for Consumptives on Seventh avenue.

Yesterday afternoon the Atlantic Dock Company elected the following Directors, to serve during the ensuing year: J. S. Stranahan, George Beach, John McCormick, Amos R. Eno, H. R. Worthington, George A. Jarvis, Nathan Burshard, Abram C. Burke, and Fitch J. Stranahan.

An appeal is made by the Little Sisters of the Poor for aid for the Home for the Aged Poor, of both sexes, at the corner of Bushwick avenue and Chestnut street. They say their institution is in need, and that they will gladly and gratefully receive contributions, either in money or clothing.

Several members of the Special Aldermanic Committee appointed to confer with the General Government at Washington in reference to the lands needed by the city for a market at the Wallabout, said yesterday that they believed no obstruction would be offered by the officials at Washington to the building of the market.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the pay-roll of the Charity Commissioners for the month of December, amounting to $7,605 31, was passed. The committee, however, protested against the amount, on the ground that too many people were employed in the distribution of the county charity.

The case of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, against which Jacob Robino some time ago obtained a temporary injunction restraining it from paying a dividend of three and one-half per cent. declared on Dec. 25 last, came before Justice Pratt yesterday, on a motion to dissolve the injunction. On application of counsel for Mr. Robino the case was adjourned until to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxable real estate in New-Jersey is valued at $619,097,903.

The taxes and assessments collected in Jersey City last week amounted to $24,697 63.

The collections of taxes in the Jersey City Tax Office last week amounted to $24,697 53.

The wages of the employes in Gregory's and in Thompson & Co's. steel works, in Jersey City, have been reduced ten per cent.

William Stemmler, the absconding saloon-keeper of Hoboken, has gone to Hamburg, and his wife will follow him there in a few days.

The stables of Mr. Kattenhorn, a grocer, and of H. Brugmann, in Bayonne, were entered a couple of nights ago and robbed of harness valued at $200.

Henry Hayes, who was serving a term in the Hudson County Work-house, at Snake Hill, for assault and battery, escaped from that institution Sunday night.

H. B. Kimball, of Newark, has instituted a suit for libel against R. W. Seager, claiming damages to the amount of $5,000. The alleged libel was contained in a card published by Seager charging Kimball with having perjured himself in a case in the Police Court.

The Presbyterians of New-Jersey are to have a sea-side Summer resort similar in character to those of the Methodists and other denominations. It is to be located near the Cape May Light-house, and will be called Sea Grove. A large circular space is laid out near the road as a site for the erection of a place of worship.

A warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of Justice Charles Gerlich, of West Hoboken, who is charged with having assaulted and beaten one Frederick Weber so badly that he is confined to his bed. Weber went to Gerlich's office to pay an assessment. Gerlich demanded the payment of an additional assessment for December. Weber produced Gerlich's receipt for the money, whereupon, as alleged, the latter knocked him down, and having beaten him, threw him out into the street. Dr. De Groff, who is attending Weber, says that his injuries will keep him in the house for two months.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Joseph H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge A. G. Magrath, of South Carolina, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

John Hitz, Consul General for Switzerland, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. R. B. Lowry, United States Navy, and Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT COPYRIGHTED.

The Chicago *Times* says: "A queer combination of an educational text-book and an official report is found in the last annual report of Prof. Le Baron, State Entomologist. It is a pamphlet of some two hundred pages, which is labeled 'Fourth Annual Report of the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois;' and yet, although thus entitled, and addressed to the Governor in the introduction, the author has copyrighted the work. Just how an official can copyright a report made to a superior, is something that defies ordinary comprehension. Upon a similar principle, one might look for copyrights accompanying the annual reports of the Secretary of State, or of War, or of the Interior. Regarded from the point of view established by usage, the copyrighting of the report by Prof. Le Baron is a novelty, and possibly an impudent innovation."

A BEAR KILLED BY A LADY.

Miss Gertrude Pillow, daughter of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, shot a bear near Old Town Landing, Ark., a few days ago. The young lady was attended by a youth named Charles Mitchell, brother of Capt. John H. Mitchell. Bruin received two leads from a double-barreled shot-gun, and turned over with a sigh somewhat akin to a growl, and quietly breathed his last. He was of a very large size, and the steaks were juicy and nice. Miss Pillow has the reputation of being skilled in the use of the fowling-piece, and has brought down many a deer.

QUEER FISH.

The Newburg *Journal* says that Mr. James Mosher, while fishing in the river with an ice-net opposite that city on Friday, pulled out a queer specimen of the finny tribe that by some who have seen it is called a flying fish. The fins are large, and look as if they might have been able to sustain the creature in the air for a time. It is twelve inches in length. Mr. Mosher says that the fish belongs to the ocean, and has strayed away from its home in the salt water; that the species is found here but seldom, thirty years having elapsed since one of the kind was caught there.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says that among the curiosities presented by the California salmon planted in the Des Moines River at that place, Wednesday, were some malformations singular enough for a cabinet of wonders. Gen. Baker has some of them preserved in alcohol. One fish has two heads, one has two tails, one is double both in head and tail, but has only a single body. One was shaped almost precisely like a California black cricket, having four fins fashioned like legs, and antennæ instead of gills.

AN ELOPEMENT FROM LYNN.

The Boston *Journal* gives the following as the facts of a romantic and highly-sensational elopement, which occurred one evening in Lynn, Mass., last week: It seems that an eighteen-year-old daughter of a respectable West Lynn citizen and a Market street jeweler of twenty-five years, fell in love with each other and made a marriage engagement. Being opposed by the young lady's parents, the two lovers determined to be made one in spite of the opposition. Accordingly, an elopement was decided upon. The young lady at an appointed hour lowered herself from her chamber window by means of a bed quilt and sheet and was received by her waiting lover. Both made a hasty flight to Boston, were married, and then left for New-York, where they are now spending the honey-moon.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Spanish Gold, 207@207½; American, 211@212. Exchange nominal; on the United States, short sight, currency, 84@85 premium; 60 days, gold, 104@105 premium; short, 107@108 premium; on London, 128@132 premium; on Paris, 107@108 premium. Sugar nominal.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—Printing Cloths market steady at 5½c., 30 days, for best 64x64.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—Miss H. Potipher and sister, Mrs. J. T. Emery, D. Ottermacr, J. Spitz, F. O. Pratt and wife, S. Berg, R. Ruffman, A. G. White, George Dexter, E. Remington, C. L. Martin and wife, D. C. Fairfield, T. E. Carey, W. S. Ballou, J. S. Godfrey, George Ah Sing, John Flannagan, W. Parsons, Henry Harper.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets....5:03 | Moon sets...5:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:29 | Gov. Island..6:18 | Hell Gate...7:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Galley of Lorne, (Br.,) Burgoyne, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship Channel Queen, (Br.,) Linfesty, Sydney, N. S. W., R. Cameron & Co.

Barks Evening Star, (Br.,) Asburn, Liverpool, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Kate Melick, (Br.,) Fraser, Glasgow, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Thomas A. Guddard, Smith, Yokohama, Salter & Livermore; Henry L. Gregg, Handy, Havana, Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Guiding Star, Moore, Sagua la Grande, M. Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Grecian Bend, (Br.,) Godfrey, Porto Cabello and Laguayra, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Izetta, Smith, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge's Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Canima, Leddicoat, Bermuda 4 ds., with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge. Has had heavy weather and head winds the entire passage, and Jan. 18, at 6 A. M., off the Highlands, in a snow-storm, came in collision with the pilot-boat James G. Bennett, No. 6, and had her stern badly damaged; did not ascertain what damage the pilot-boat received.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Jan. 9, and South-west Pass 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Newbern Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Johann Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Kramp, Liverpool 57 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Julie, (Dutch,) Cherpion, Padang 119 ds., with coffee to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19, and crossed the equator Dec. 12, in lon. 26 16; Nov. 12, lat. 34 51 S., lon. 20 44 E., spoke brig Triton, (Dutch,) from Batavia, for Rotterdam; 13th, lat. 35 19 S., lon. 20 50 E., spoke bark Arminius, (Br.,) from Hong Kong, for Buenos Ayres; 22d, lat. 27 S., lon. 6 W., spoke bark Zingra, (Br.,) from Hong Kong, for Boston.

Bark Pacific, (Norw.,) Falkenburg, Dublin 45 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Ellisef, (Norw.,) Lange, Lisbon 34 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Wilfoille, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bartling, St. Thomas Dec. 30, via Vineyard Haven Jan. 16, with cedar, &c., to Atlantic Insurance Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been ashore at Vineyard Haven, (before reported.)

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. N. E.; cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—Arr. bark Cardenas, New-York; brigs Florence, Newfoundland; Shannon, Shieldsboro; schrs. Hattie Macfarland, Liverpool; Ariana, (Br.,) Pascagoula.

Sld. 16th—Schrs. Helen A. Bowen, Matanzas; John C. Smith, do.; Miranda, do.; brigs Maria Whelan, do., and C. C. Robinson, do., and Tomas, (Sp.,) New-Orleans; bark Tousberghus, (Norw.,) Pensacola; steam-ship Charles W. Lord, New-Orleans. Arr. 17th, steam-ship Columbus, New-York; schrs. Cassia Jamison, Portland; Agnes J. Grace, and bark Mary Mackee, Philadelphia. Sld. 17th, brig Sarah Gilmore, Matanzas. Arr. 18th, schr. Nellie Bowers, Pictou; steam-ship Wilmington, New-Orleans, for Baltimore; schr. Express, Tilton, Pearl River. Sld. 18th, bark Aurora, (Sp.,) New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, Jan. 15.—Arr. schr. Eva C. Yates, Cardenas; barks James E. Ward and Cienfuegos, Havana.

16th.—Sld. brigs Alice M. and Cascatella, for N. of Hatteras; schrs. Electra, do.; Lizzie Batchelder, Philadelphia.

SAGUA.—Arr. 14th, brig Loch Lomond and schr. Clara Leavitt, from Havana.

Sld. bark Carmencita, (Span.,) Charleston.

Arr. 15th, brig Alice, Port Spain; Arr. 16th, schr. S. P. Hall, Havana.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 18.—Arr. schrs. Carrie and Volunteer, Portland.

Cld. bark Festina Lente, Plymouth.

Sld. brigs Annie W. Goddard, Havana; Lulu, Montevideo, and Emily Raymond, Port Spain.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sld. for the United States, Frank Marion, Preston, British Queen, Evangeline, Prudentia, Impi, Wild Hunter, Folkvang, Schamyl, Speed, Isis, Teresina, and Cecilia.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Norris and Fritz.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., E. Stetson, Jens Brandia, Elizabeth Meutz, Castalia, Eulalia, Francis Thorpe, Onalaska, Agostina, Casilda, and Maria Lamb.

Also arr. out Adonis and Francisco.

It is reported at Lloyds that the Direct Cable Company's steam-ship Faraday is off Weymouth.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Jan. 6, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 A. M. to-day.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—The steam-ship Holsatia sld. from this port for New York last night.

BABY-CARRIAGES AND TOYS.
REMOVING TO NO. 820 BROADWAY, (EAST SIDE,) NEXT BLOCK ABOVE STEWART'S.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage Premium Bond

OF THE

New-York Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New-York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention—a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New-York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New-York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high, (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of twenty-two acres. It will be constructed of iron, brick, and glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building; and for the purpose of making them popular the Directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each, this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, $3,000, &c., &c.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

The next premium allotment will be held on

Monday, March 1, 1875,

on which day 1,000 premiums, amounting to $150,000, will be distributed among 1,000 bondholders. We have a limited number of drawn Serie Bonds on hand, which may be purchased on application.

Address for Bonds and full information,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park row, New-York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by draft on New-York City Banks, Registered Letter, or Post Office money order.

Postponements Impossible Under This Plan.

SMITHS' NEW-YORK PALE ALE.

BREWERY, 18TH ST.,

BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVS.

THE GLORY OF NEW-YORK

A

THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE,

BY REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D.

Delivered in the South Reformed Church Nov. 26, 1874.

("A citizen of no mean city."—Acts, xxi., 31.)

For the purpose of enabling all those who think as we do of the justness of the views set forth in this discourse, and the eloquence with which they are presented, we have arranged to furnish copies at so low a price that all patriotic men or women can gratify their feelings of pride in our goodly City by presenting a hundred or a thousand to their friends.

The mercantile prosperity of our great City is to a degree retarded by the erroneous ideas impressed in various ways upon our country cousins, and upon the citizens of other cities.

After a long and more varied business life than most men enjoy in New-York, though not native to it, we can truly say, from our extensive transactions with men of every class, that while in enterprise (which too often is associated with a depressed moral sense) New-York is unexampled, in integrity and also in all the manly virtues her citizens are the peers of the citizens of any other city in the world.

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And of all booksellers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN,
JAMES RINTOUL,
ROBERT C. BUCHAN, } Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON,
Administrator, &c.
d1-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
au4-1aw6mTu* of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
s1-1aw6mTu* Sole Acting Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$8,000 W. U. T. 7s..s3. 100½
5,000 U. P. S. F. 81½
200 A. & P. Telegraph. 26½
100 do. 26⅜
100 do. c. 26⅜
100 do. 25¾
1200 Western Union.. 72
800 do. 71¾
600 do. 71½
2000 do. 71⅝
400 do. 71¼
500 do. c. 71⅜
2500 do. 71½
2100 do. 71⅝
8700 do. 71¾
500 do. s3. 71⅝
1000 do. 71¾
1000 do. s3. 71⅝
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 34⅞
400 do. c. 34⅞
200 do. 34¾
800 do. 34⅝
400 do. s3. 34¾
100 do. 34¾
200 do. 35
100 St. Paul 37½
100 do. 37⅜
500 do. 37¾
100 do. 37⅝
100 Lake Shore 74¼
300 do. 74
600 do. 73⅞
1000 do. 73¾
600 do. 73⅝
600 do. 73¾
1100 do. 73⅞
100 do. 73¾
1000 do. s60. 73¼
600 do. 73¾
2700 do. 73⅜
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 50

100 Rock Island c. 102⅞
300 do. 103
200 do. 102⅞
10 N. Y. C. & H. 101¾
10 do. 101⅝
500 Union Pacific. s3. 36⅛
1700 do. 36⅛
100 do. b3. 36¼
200 do. c. 36⅛
1700 do. 36¼
600 do. b3. 36⅜
700 do. 36⅜
1500 do. 36¼
100 North-western 44½
200 do. 44⅜
900 do. 44¼
200 do. c. 44⅛
300 do. 44
1500 do. 44⅛
400 do. 44¼
100 do. c. 44⅜
300 do. 44½
1000 do. 44⅜
900 Erie Railway 29
100 Mich. Cen. 80
100 Ohio & Miss. 30¾
100 do. 30⅝
600 do. 30½
100 do. c. 30⅝
500 Tol. & Wabash 17⅜
100 do. 17¼
300 do. 17
500 do. 16⅞
200 do. 16¾
100 do. c. 16⅝
1300 do. 16⅞
900 do. 16¾
100 do. 16⅝
100 do. s3. 16½
100 do. 16⅝
100 do. 16¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. b.c. 118½
7,000 do. 118¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 b.c. 118⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 b.c.c. 116⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N. 12. 117¼
6,000 do. b.c. 117¼
9,500 U.S.5-20C.,'67. 118¼

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 b.c. 118⅜
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. c. 115½
15,000 U. S., 5s, '81, C. 114
11,000 do. 12. 114
20,000 U. S. 6s 10-40 R. 12. 115
20,000 do. 114⅞
70,000 do. 114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 95
1,000 N.C.6s,old,J.&J. 29
10,000 Tenn. 6s, New ex coup. b.c. 52½
2,000 Alb.&Sus.1st..106⅜
6,000 N.J.Cen.1stc..104
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, new b.c. 109
2,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s..105⅞
5,000 Bos. H. & Erie 1st b.c. 22½
5,000 do. 22⅝
6,000 Chic. & N. W. Con.c'p.g.bds.. 82¼
1,000 do. b.c. 82
1,000 Mor.&Es.1st..109
1,000 Erie 4th M. 97¾
1,000 Erie 5th M. 95½
25,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 102½
4,000 U.Pac.R.R.1st. 91⅜
5,000 do. 91½
10,000 U.Pac.7sL.G't. 91¼
5,000 do. 91⅜
2,000 U.Pac.Sink.F.. 81½
15,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 82½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, coup. b.c. 111¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. br. 84¾
4,000 do. 84⅝
5,000 do. b3. 84¾
1,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. b.c. 100½
1,000 N.Mo.1st..b.c. 83¾
10,000 do. b3. 84
1,000 Al.&T.H.2dPt.. 94
2,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. Louis Div.. 67½
7,000 Tol.&Wab.2d.. 61
8,000 Can.South.1st coup. on 65
5,000 G't West. 2d.. 59
500 Cl.&Pitts.4th.. 95
20 Ger. Am. Bk. 90
18 Bank of Com. 120
24 Merchants' Bank. 119½
12 Bk. of New-York. 125
100 Pac. Mail...b.c. c. 34⅝
200 do. 34⅞
100 do. s3. 34⅞
1000 do. 34⅝
200 do. 34¾
100 N.Y.C.&Hud..b.c. 101⅜
200 do. 101½
25 do. 101⅝
600 do. 101½
100 Mich. Cen. b.c. 79¾
600 West. Un...b.c. c. 71⅝
1100 do. 71⅝
1100 do. s3. 71½
600 do. 71⅜
600 do. s3. 71¼
1300 do. 71¼
12 do. 71
600 do. s3. 71⅜
700 do. 71¼
500 do. 71⅜
800 do. 71⅜
400 do. 71⅜
10 do. 71⅜
12 do. 71⅜
300 do. 71⅝
2100 do. 71¼
200 do. c. 71¼
200 do. 71⅛
100 do. 71⅜
600 do. 71¾
2000 do. 71⅝
8000 do. 71¼
200 do. s3. 71⅜
600 do. 71¼
600 do. 71½
1500 do. 71¾
900 do. 71⅜
1100 do. 71¾
1400 do. 71⅝
1700 do. 71¾
100 do. s3. 71⅝
10 Adams Express..100
12 Am. Express. 64¾

100 Atl.&Pac.Tel..b.c. 25
500 do. 25¼
40 do. 25
200 do. 25½
50 do. 26
100 do. 25½
300 do. 25¾
100 do. 25½
500 do. 25⅝
100 U. S. Express.b.c. 63
200 Erie b.c. 28⅞
100 do. s10. 28¾
600 do. 28¾
300 do. 28⅞
500 do. 29
200 do. 29⅛
100 do. 29
900 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 44¼
1200 do. s3. 44⅛
1100 do. 44⅛
2200 do. 44
2300 do. 43⅞
100 do. b3. 44
100 do. 44¼
300 do. 44⅜
200 do. 44½
300 do. 44⅜
100 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c. 16⅞
100 do. s3. 16¾
300 do. s3. 16⅝
400 do. 16⅝
100 do. 16¾
500 do. 16⅞
480 do. 17
350 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 60¾
300 do. 60
100 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 73⅝
1300 do. s3. 73⅝
600 do. 73⅜
900 do. 73¼
100 do. s3. 73⅛
100 do. 73
1100 do. 73⅛
200 do. 73¼
500 do. s3. 73⅛
600 do. 73¼
1300 do. s3. 73¼
1400 do. 73⅛
1400 do. 73
1000 do. 72⅞
3200 do. 73
1200 do. s3. 73
1900 do. 73⅛
100 do. 73⅛
2900 do. 73⅛
400 do. b3. 73⅛
400 do. b4. 73¼
800 do. 73⅜
500 do. s3. 73½
800 do. 73⅜
1400 do. 73½
100 Panama b.c. 111¼
400 do. 111
100 do. 111¼
200 Illinois Cen...b.c. 97½
1500 Un. Pacific..b.c. 36⅛
1200 do. 36
400 do. b3. 36¼
100 do. b3. 36⅜
1400 do. 36¼
700 do. s3. 36⅛
200 Cl. & Pitts., guar. 89
360 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 102¾
200 do. s3. 102½
100 do. 102⅝
300 C.,M.&St.P...b.c. 37⅝
100 do. b3. 37¾
100 do. 37½
500 do. 38⅛
100 do. b3. 37¾
5 Chic. & Alton 105
50 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c. 134¾
200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 30½
300 do. 30⅝
100 do. 30¼
300 do. 30⅛
200 do. 30¼
100 do. s3. 30⅛
1100 do. 30⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

15 Del. & Hud..opg. 113¾
100 Quicksilver 34⅜
100 Pacific Mail 34⅞
800 do. 35
600 A. & P. Tel. 25⅝
65 do. 25½
100 do. 25⅜
100 do. 25
200 do. s3. 25⅛
200 do. 25
200 do. 24⅞
4400 Western Union. 71¾
100 do. b3. 71¾
200 do. c. 71¾
400 do. s3. 71⅝
1800 do. 71⅞
500 do. 71⅝
100 do. b3. 71¾
200 do. c. 71⅝
100 Rock Island 102¾

100 Erie Railway 29
100 do. 28⅞
900 Union Pacific 36¼
500 do. s3. 36¼
1000 do. 36⅛
100 Lake Shore 73½
400 do. b3. 73½
200 do. 73⅜
700 do. s3. 73⅜
200 do. b3. 73½
100 do. 73⅜
500 do. 73¼
300 North-western 44¼
500 do. s3. 44⅛
100 do. 44¼
200 Tol. & Wabash 17
20 Ohio & Miss. 30¾
2000 do. 30½
100 do. 30⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62 114¾
40,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'62 114¾
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64. 116½
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 b.c. 116½

$8,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65. 118⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N. 117½
5,000 U. S. 10-40 C., b.c. 115¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Cent. P. G. B.. 94
7,000 C.P.1st,C. & O. Branch 83⅝
3,000 C.P. 1st, San J. Branch...b.c. 85
7,000 U. P. 1st..b.c. 91½
7,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 91½
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 59
1,000 West. Pac. B.. 85½
800 W.U.Tel...b.c.s3. 71½
700 do. s60. 70⅝
600 do. s60. 70½
1100 do. 71½
200 do. 71⅝
600 do. s3. 71⅝
900 do. 71¾
2300 do. 71⅞
400 do. 72
1800 do. 71⅞
1500 do. s60. 70⅞
100 do. b3. 72
2000 do. s3. 71⅞
2600 do. 72
1500 do. 72⅛
1100 do. s60. 71
1000 do. s60. 71⅛
500 do. 72⅛
2200 do. 72
1200 do. 71⅞
400 do. s60. 70⅞
50 do. 72⅛
500 do. s3. 71⅞
700 do. 72
400 do. 72⅛
300 do. 72
1000 do. 71⅞
500 Pac. Mail b.c. 35
300 do. b3. 35
500 At. & Pac. T..b.c. 24⅞
205 do. 25
450 do. 24½
25 Am. Express 64¼
5 U. S. Exp. b.c. 62

54 W. Fargo Ex.b.c. 82
600 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c. 101⅝
5 N. J. Cen. 107½
100 do. b.c. 107⅝
32 do. 107½
200 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 73¼
400 do. s3. 73½
500 do. 73⅝
500 do. b3. 73½
1200 do. 73⅝
5400 do. 73¾
100 do. s3. 73⅝
1000 do. b3. 73¾
100 U. Pacific b.c. 36¼
1100 do. 36¾
1800 do. 36½
200 do. s3. 36½
300 C. & R. I..b.c b3. 102⅞
100 C.&N.W...b.c.b3. 44¼
100 do. s3. 44⅛
300 do. 44¼
1300 do. 44⅜
1200 do. 44¼
600 do. 44⅛
100 do. 44¼
1200 do. 44⅜
100 Chi.M.&St.P..b.c. 37⅝
100 do. 37⅞
200 do. 37¾
140 C.M.&St.P.Pf..b.c. 58¼
400 T.,W.&W..b.c.b3. 17¼
300 do. b3. 17⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 30⅝
300 do. 30½
300 do. 30⅜
500 do. 30½
1300 do. s60. 30
900 do. 30¼
100 do. s3. 30⅛
500 do. 30¼
40 Mor. & Essex 95¾
35 do. b.c. 95¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$13,000 Reg. 6s. '81..118½
5,000 U. Pac. S. Fd. 81⅜
200 At. & Pac. Tel. 24
100 do. 23½
100 do. 23¾
100 Pac. Mail 35
800 West. Union..s3. 71⅞
1000 do. 72
700 do. 72⅛
900 do. s3. 72
800 do. 72⅛
1200 do. s60. 71
5000 do. s3. 72
600 do. 72
1000 do. b3. 72⅛
2400 do. 72⅛
200 do. s3. 72⅛
200 do. 72¼
1200 do. b3. 72¼
50 Wells F. Ex. 82
100 Adams Ex. 100
100 Erie Railway 29
200 Lake Shore 73⅝
100 do. b3. 73¾
600 do. 73⅝
500 do. s3. 73½
600 do. 73⅝
100 do. b3. 73¾
500 do. 73¾

300 Union Pacific 36⅜
400 do. 36¼
1600 do. 36⅜
700 North-western 44¼
100 do. 44⅜
100 Tol. & Wab. 17⅛
300 do. 17
600 Ohio & Miss. 30⅛
1900 do. 30
500 do. s3. 29⅞
200 do. s60. 29⅝
200 do. 29⅞
100 do. s60. 29⅝
400 do. 29¾
1100 do. 29⅝
1000 do. 29½
500 do. 29⅜
100 do. 29½
900 do. 29¼
400 do. 29⅜
500 do. s60. 29⅝
500 do. b3. 29½
700 do. 29½
2500 do. 29⅜
400 do. 29½
100 N. J. Central 107
100 St. Paul 37⅝
250 Del., L. & W. 107⅝
100 C., C. & I. C. 9

MONDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was characterized by a weak and unsettled feeling. Nearly half the business transacted was in Western Union, which, opening at 72, declined to 71⅛, reacting, however, at the close, when some sales were effected at 71⅞@72⅛. A feature of the speculation in the stock was the failure of a prominent operator, who, it is stated, is some 30,000 shares long in the market. The intelligence that the steamship Faraday had returned to England, and that, consequently, the direct cable would not be laid until April, caused a marked decline in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which dropped from 26½ to 23¼. This news also tended, doubtless, to sustain Western Union, and prevent the effect which the large sales for the bull account were calculated to produce. Lake Shore opened at 74¼, and dropped to 73⅛, with a recovery in the closing transactions. Ohio and Mississippi was also noticeably weak, selling at 30¾@30@29½@29⅛, slightly recovering at the close. In Erie, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and other leading speculative stocks there have been no changes worth recording.

There is no change to report in the monetary situation, which is still characterized by superabundant offerings of capital, both on the part of banks and individual capitalists. The demand continues very moderate, and the rates of interest remain at 2½@3 ⅌ cent. for call loans. Commercial paper is in request at rates previously quoted.

The foreign advices to-day were unimportant. The London market for securities was reported dull and steady, and closed at 92¼@92⅜ for Consols for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account; at 107½ for 1865s, old; 107⅝ for 1867s; 104⅜ for 10-40s; 102¼ for new 5s, and 26½@26¾ for Erie. The sterling exchange market was firm and higher, the asking rates of the bankers having been advanced to $4 87 for 60 days, and $4 90½ for demand bills. Actual business was at slight concessions. The gold market opened quiet and steady at 112⅛, but subsequently strengthened on the advance in the rates of sterling. At the close sales were made at 112⅜, at which the bulk of the day's business was transacted.

Government bonds were firm in sympathy with gold. The demand was more active than on Saturday. In railroad bonds there was some improvement in the Pacific mortgages, and prices, as a rule, were well maintained, Morris & Essex first selling at 109, New-Jersey Central consolidated at 104, New-Jersey Central, new, at 109, Chicago and Rock Island sevens at 105⅞, and New-York Central coupon first at 111¾. State bonds were steady with the exception of Tennessees, which declined, owing to the doubts about the payment of July interest.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

Gold receipts	$436,875 42
Gold payments	189,867 41
Gold balance	44,413,652 49
Currency receipts	1,191,482 64
Currency payments	886,014 65
Currency balance	45,615,919 10
Customs	177,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 18.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114⅝	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118⅜	118½
American Gold	112⅛	112⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	102⅞
Pacific Mail	34⅞	35
St. Paul Common	38	37⅝
St. Paul Preferred	59	58½
Western Union	72¼	72¼
Union Pacific	36½	36½
Lake Shore	74¼	73¾
Toledo and Wabash	17⅝	17⅛
North-western Common	44⅞	44⅜
North-western Preferred	61¼	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107½
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107
Panama	111½	111
Erie	29⅛	29
Ohio and Mississippi	31	29½
C., C. and Indiana Central	9⅜	9
Harlem	128	128

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅝	101⅜	1,500
Erie	*29⅛	28¾	3,400
Lake Shore	74¼	72⅞	48,300
Wabash	17½	16½	6,100
North-western	44½	43⅞	20,900
North-western Preferred	60¾	60	600
Rock Island	103	102½	1,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37¾	37⅜	3,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	58½	58¼	100
Pittsburg	89	89	200
Del., Lack. and Western	107⅝	107⅝	250
New-Jersey Central	107	107	100
Michigan Central	80	79¾	200
Illinois Central	97½	97½	200
Union Pacific	36½	36	21,700
C., C. and Ind. Cent	9	9	100
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	29¼	18,900
Panama	111¼	111	600
Western Union	72¼	71⅛	99,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	26½	23¼	4,640
Pacific Mail	35	34⅝	5,800
Quicksilver	34⅝	34⅝	100
Adams Express	100	100	100
Wells-Fargo Express	82	82	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64½	64½	100
United States Express	63	63	100
Total sales			$238,599

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$106,222,227
Currency balances	4,193,703
Gold exchanges	14,979,405
Gold balances	1,611,514

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$26,849,000
Gold balances	11,794,300
Currency balances	2,021,469

The Sub-Treasury disbursed, in coin, $84,000 for interest, and $25,000 for called bonds.

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¾	118	5-20s, '67, r	118¼	118½
6s, '81, r	118¼	118½	5-20s, '67, c	118⅜	118½
6s, '81, c	118½	118⅝	5-20s, '68, r	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, '62, r	114⅝	114⅞	5-20s, '68, c	118¼	118⅝
5-20s, '62, c	114⅝	114⅞	10-40s, r	115	115¼
5-20s, '64, r	116	116¼	10-40s, c	115⅛	115½
5-20s, '64, c	116⅜	116½	5s, '81, r	112½	112¾
5-20s, '65, r	118	118¼	5s, '81, c	114	114¼
5-20s, '65, c	118⅛	118¼	Cen.P.Gold B.	94	94¼
5-20s, '65, n. r	117⅜	117½	W.P. Gold B.	85½	86
5-20s, '65, n. c	117½	117⅝			

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883 41
Alabama 5s, 1886 41
Alabama 8s, 1886 48
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 20
Ar. 7s.L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 9
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 9
Ar.7s.L.R.P.B.&N.O. 9
Ar.7s,Mis.O.&R.Riv. 9
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 9
California 7s 105
Connecticut 6s 104
Georgia 6s 80½
Indiana 5s 99
Kentucky 6s 100
Louisiana 6s 26
La. 6s, new bonds 25½
La.6s, new Fl'tg Dbt. 25
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 26½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 26½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 26½
La. 8s, L. bonds 1875. 25
Mich. 6s, 1878-79 101
Michigan 6s, 1883 101
Michigan 7s, 1890 104
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..100
Mo. 6s, due in 1876.. 99
Mo. 6s, due in 1877.. 97½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878.. 96
Mo. 6s, due in 1879.. 96
Mo. 6s, due in 1880.. 94
L.bds.due'81to'91,inc. 95
Asy.orUniv'y due'92. 94⅛
H. & St. Jo., due '75. 99½
H. & St. Jo., due '76. 98½
H. & St. Jo., due '86. 95
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 94½
N.Y.Reg., B'ty L. 105½
N.Y.Coup., B'ty L. 105½
N.Y. 6s, Canal L. '73. 110

N.Y. 6s, Canal L. '77. 110
N.Y. 6s, Canal L. '78. 110
N.Y.6s,GoldReg.,'87 113
N.Y. 6s, Gold C., 87. 113
N.Y. 6s, Gold L., '91 113
N.Y. 5s, Gold L., '75. 108
N.Y. 5s, Gold L., '76. 108
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 28½
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 27½
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 53
N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O. 53
N.C. 6s, F'dg Act'66. 20
N.C. 6s, F'dg Act'68. 13
N.C.6s,newbds,J.&J. 16
N.C.6s,n. bds, A.&O. 14
N.C.6s,Sp. Tax, cl. 1. 4
N.C.6s,Sp. Tax, cl. 2. 4
N.C.6s,Sp. Tax, cl. 3. 4
Ohio 6s, 1875 99⅝
Ohio 6s, 1881 104
Ohio 6s, 1886 106
Rhode Island 6s 103½
South Carolina 6s 34
S.C. 6s, Jan. & July. 32
S.C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.. 32
S.C. 6s, F'dg Act '66. 32
S.C.6s,L.C.'89,J.&J. 32
S.C.6s,L.C.'89.A.&O. 32
S.C. 7s of 1888 32
S.C. Non-Fund. bds. 7½
Tennessee 6s, old 72
Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.. 52½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.. 72
Tenn. 6s, new, ex C. 52
Tenn. 6s, new series. 51
Texas 10s of 1876 96
Va. 6s, old 32
Va. 6s, n. bonds, '66. 32
Va. 6s, n. bonds, '67. 32

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds. 106¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. 103
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds. 99
Bos., H. & E. 1st 22
Bos., H. & E. guar.. 25
B.C.R. & M.1st,7s,g. 47
C. & O. 6s. 1st x cou. 36
Chi. & Alt. S. F. 100
Chi. & Alt. 1st 106
Chi. & Alt. Income..100½
Joliet & Chi.1st 106½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 90
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st 98
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct.1st. 111
Chi., R. I. & P. 105⅝
N. J. Cen. 1st, new 109
N. J. Cen. 1st, consol. 103⅞
N. J. Cen. cons.conv. 105½
Am. Dk. & Imp. bds. 93½
M. & S. P. 1st,8s,P.D. 108¾
M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10, P. D. 93¾
M. & S.P.7s, g'ld,R.D. 80¼
M. & S.P. 1st, LaC.D. 87¾
M. & S. P. 1st, I.&D. 73
M. & S. P. 1st, H.&D. 74
M. & S. P. 1st, C.&M. 82½
M. & S. P. 2d 76
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 104
Chi. & N. W. Int. B. 100¼
Chi. & N. W.Con. B. 91
Chi. & N. W. 1st 93¾
Chi. & N. W. C.G.B. 82¼
Chi. & N. W.R.G. B. 82
Gal. & Chi. Ex. 106¼
Cal. & Chi. 2d 101½
Chi. & Mil. 1st 93
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.. 74½
C.C.C.& I. 1st 7s S.F. 105¼
Del., L. & W. 1st 101¾
Del., L. & W. 2d 100
Del., L. & W.7s, C.. 108
Morris & Essex 1st..108⅝

Cleve. & Tol. S. F. 102
Cleve. & Tol. New B. 100
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 101
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 100⅛
Det., Mon. & Tol. bs. 101
Buff. & Erie n. bs. 101
Buff. & S. Line 7s 100
Kal. & W. P. 1st 82
Lake Sh. div. bs. 100½
L. Sh. con. coup. 1st. 101⅞
L. Sh. con. reg. 1st. 101¾
L. Sh. con. coup. 2d. 91⅞
L. Sh. con. reg. 2d. 91
Mar. & Cin. 1st 107
Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902. 102¼
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S.F. 112
N. Y. & N. H. 6s 101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 98½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 103¼
N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 111½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 110½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '85 106⅝
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 101¼
Har. 1st 7s coup 109½
Har. 1st 7s reg 109
North Mo. 1st 83⅝
Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 98½
Ohio & Miss. Con 98
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 82½
Cen. Pac. G. bds 94
C. P. San Joaq. B'ch. 84¾
C. P. Cal. & Or. 1st.. 83½
C. P. State Aid bds. 104
West. Pac. bds 85½
Union Pac. 1st b'ds.. 91⅜
Union Pac.L'dGts7s. 91¼
U. Pac. Inc.past due. 96
U. Pac. S'kg. Fund.. 81¼
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 91½
Pac.R.7s, g'td by Mo. 100
Pitts.,Ft.W. & C.1st. 106⅝
Pitts.FtW.&Chic.3d. 100¼

Morris & Essex 2d..106
Morris & Es. 7s of '71. 101
Erie 1st Ex 104
Erie 2d 7s, '79 101¼
Erie 3d 7s, '83 101¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80 97¾
Erie 5th 7s, '88 95½
Long Dock Bonds 101½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 104
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 88
Ill. Cen. 7 per ct. '75. 101⅝
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st. 95
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.. 95
Ced. Falls&Minn.1st 81½
Ind., Bl. & West. 2d. 20
Mich. So. 7 per ct. 2d. 100¾
M. So. N. I. S.F.7 p. c. 105¾

Cleve&PittsCon.S.F. 102½
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d 101
C., C. & I. C. 1st 70⅛
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 94
Alt.&TerreH'te2dPf. 94
Alt&Ter'eH'te2dInc. 76
Bel'e.&S.Ills.R.1st 8s. 97
Tol,Peoria&WarE.D. 80⅝
Tol.,Peo'a&WCon7s. 31
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 86
Tol.&W.1st,StL.Div. 66
Tol. & Wabash 2d 61
Tol.&WabEquipbds 35
Tol.&Wab.Con Conv. 45
Great Western 1st.. 79
Han. & Cen. Mo.1st. 65
Pekin, Lin.& D'tr1st. 60

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America 150
American Ex. 116
Butch. & Drovers' 130
Chatham 135
City 300
Commerce 119⅞
Corn Exchange 125
First National 200
Fourth National 97
German American 90
Hanover 87½
Irving 124
Merchants' 137½

Mercantile 111
Merchants' Ex. 101
Metropolitan 131
Ninth National 100
North America 97
Park 136
Peoples' 138
Phœnix 98
Republic 105
Shoe & Leather 149
State of New-York 110
Union 133

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 18.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	104½	104⅝
Camden and Amboy	130¼	130½
Pennsylvania	54¾	54⅞
Philadelphia and Reading	55¼	55½
Lehigh Valley	61⅜	61½
Catawissa Preferred	42	42¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18⅛	18¾
Northern Central	34⅜	34⅝
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	99	99¼

Following is the quarterly statement of the State Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities. Sept. 26, 1874.	Liabilities. Dec. 26, 1874.		
Capital	$16,622,000	$16,666,100	Inc.	$44,000
Net profits	5,906,700	6,269,900	Inc.	363,200
Circulation	37,900	38,000	Inc.	100
Due banks	5,080,500	4,152,600	Dec.	928,100
Due deposi's	38,786,800	33,734,400	Dec.	5,052,400
Unpaid div.	115,000	62,600	Dec.	52,400
Total	$66,549,200	$60,923,600	Dec.	$5,625,600
	Resources.	Resources.		
Loans & disc.	$44,283,800	$46,499,800	Inc.	$2,216,000
Stocks	1,927,800	1,423,600	Dec.	504,200
Real estate	1,620,600	1,660,200	Inc.	39,600
Due f'm banks	3,851,200	3,617,600	Dec.	233,600
Cash items & bank notes	104,300	81,000	Dec.	23,300
Specie	1,819,400	2,145,200	Inc.	325,800
Legal-tend's	12,912,900	5,473,700	Dec.	7,439,200
Over-drafts	29,200	22,500	Dec.	6,700
Total	$66,549,200	$60,923,600		

And the quarterly statement of the national banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities. Oct. 2, 1874.	Liabilities. Dec. 31, 1874.		
Capital	$68,500,000	68,500,000		
Net profits	32,704,800	32,847,900	Inc.	$143,100
Circulation	25,462,400	24,939,300	Dec.	523,100
Due banks	87,176,900	85,413,900	Dec.	1,763,000
Due depos'rs	130,951,400	132,184,300	Inc.	1,232,900
Unpaid div.	246,300	1,691,100	Inc.	1,444,800
Total	$345,041,800	$345,576,500	Inc.	$534,700
	Resources.	Resources.		
Loans & dis.	$201,766,900	$202,225,800	Inc.	$458,900
Stocks	47,544,900	49,066,800	Inc.	1,521,900
Real estate	8,722,300	9,049,500	Inc.	327,200
Due f'm bks.	13,758,200	17,855,500	Inc.	4,097,300
Cash items & bank notes	4,534,900	5,941,700	Inc.	1,406,800
Specie	14,394,100	15,853,600	Inc.	1,459,500
Legal tend'rs	54,138,700	45,393,700	Dec.	8,745,000
Over drafts	181,800	189,900	Inc.	8,100
Total	$345,041,800	$345,576,500		

The general exhibit of the accounting department of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the month of November, now published, shows an increase in the gross earnings of $402,619, or 16 1-5 per cent. over the same month the previous year. The gross earnings of this company for the week ending Jan. 7, are $69,008, or 18 1-5 per cent. over those of the same week last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC VERSUS WESTERN UNION.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

"Cheap Telegraphy" having appeared on behalf of the people of these United States, meridian of Wall street, followed by "Foreign Banker," who represents the philanthropists of Europe, will you permit an unfortunate stockholder in Western Union Telegraph Company to say a word or two on behalf of that bloated monopoly? I have no connection with that Company in any way whatever, and what I say is without instigation or suggestion from any one, but I believe I am in a position to tell the truth. My business requires a liberal use of the telegraph, and I assert that the service rendered by the Western Union is satisfactory and better performed than ever before. There is no general complaint on the part of the public as to the efficiency, promptness, or tariff of the Western Union Company. This outcry from "Cheap Telegraphy," "Foreign Banker," and others to follow in due course, breaks out very singularly just at a time when a certain "notorious speculator," as Uncle Daniel would say, is largely *short* of Western Union, and largely *long* of Atlantic and Pacific. Bills in Congress are also introduced at this opportune time.

Complaint is made that Western Union is too heavily loaded with water, but let me ask: If there is water in Western Union with an outstanding capital of $34,000,000, and a gross income of $9,500,000, what liquid is there in that friend to man—Atlantic and Pacific—with a capital of $10,000,000 and a gross income last year of $400,000? A new-comer to these shores would suppose that Atlantic and Pacific was a new enterprise just started by an outraged community for the purpose of putting down an odious monopoly—while the fact is it has been at work for years, and though it has made no money it has made a fair show of growth in wires and poles. It is doing about all the business that its facilities will permit, and if it puts the rates down, as it threatens to do unless the Western Union buys it out, it will simply take in less money; it will reduce its receipts without reducing its expenses.

I notice some inconsistencies in "Foreign Banker." The public are invited to invest in Atlantic and Pacific because it is going to "prick the bubble of monopoly" by putting down rates; but, let me ask, if Atlantic and Pacific can thrive on a lower tariff than now obtains, will not Western Union get fat from the same cause?

Regarding the comparative value of the two stocks in question, it appears by consulting the last official reports of the companies that the Western Union has 175,000 miles of wire. Its capital of $34,000,000 at 72 per cent., with $6,000,000 debt added, makes an aggregate value of $31,450,000, or $180 per mile. The Atlantic and Pacific has 8,000 miles of wire, (and not 25,000, as "Foreign Banker" states it,) and $10,000,000 capital, quoted at 28, or $2,800,000, which is at the rate of $350 for each mile of wire. This will show which stock *looks* the cheaper, and which company can best afford a competition.

Great stress is laid upon the announcement that Gen. Eckert has left Western Union and gone over to Atlantic and Pacific. This gentleman stands high as a practical telegrapher; but, without saying one word to detract from his merits as a business man, I state whereof I know when I assert that his resignation is not looked upon as a loss by the Western Union Company. His disconnection will have no perceptible effect upon the receipts, efficiency, or success of Western Union, whatever he may do for Atlantic and Pacific.

There is no reason whatever why Western Union stock-holders should be frightened. When dividends were determined upon some months, ago a careful estimate was made of the probable earnings for the six months next to follow. The actual result has been that the net earnings for the last two quarters have exceeded the estimates by more than two hundred thousand dollars, and the business now is quite satisfactory and in excess of last year. The expenses have been reduced over six hundred thousand dollars during the past twelve months, without impairing the obligations of the company to the public, and I have the best of reasons for believing that the dividends for the current year are as reasonably sure as anything in the future can well be.

Very respectfully,

"A WESTERN UNION MAN."

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,566 bales; gross, 4,147 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,284 bales; to France, 12 bales; to the Continent, 1,640 bales; coastwise, 1,029 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 288,494 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13⅝c.; net receipts, 2,484 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,943 bales; coastwise, 594 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,339 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—Cotton strong, tending up; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 2,779 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,308 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 69,441 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	24
Bees-wax, pk.	1
Cotton, bales	4,615
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls.	299
Copper, bbls.	16
Copper, pigs	72
Dried Fruit, pks.	123
Eggs, bbls.	846
Flour, bbls.	10,329
Wheat, bushels	6,060
Corn, bushels	37,200
Oats, bushels	16,675
Grass-seed, bags	725
Beans, bbls.	524
B. E. Peas, bags	57
Corn-meal, bags	478
Hops, bales	42
Hides, No.	1,251
Hides, bales	109
Leather, sides	9,867
Molasses, N. O., bbls.	962
Tar, bbls.	200
Resin, bbls.	199
Pork, pks.	807
Beef, pks.	633
Cut-meats, pks.	938
Grease, pks.	171
Lard, pks.	2,638
Stearine, pks.	105
Butter, pks.	2,263
Cheese, pks.	129
Tallow, pks.	35
Syrup, kegs	150
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,954
Pea-nuts, bags	559
Spelter, pieces	504
Rice, pks.	282
Rice Chaff, cks.	226
Starch, bxs.	1,910
Skins, bales	11
Tea, half-chest	1
Tobacco, hhds.	151
Tobacco, bxs., &c.	965
Whisky, bbls.	732
Wool, bales	101
Lub. Oil, bbls.	579
Sugar, hhds.	400
Sugar, bbls.	562

COAL—The business in most kinds has been on a restricted scale; sales have not varied materially. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been in slack demand yet nominally unchanged in price. Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c. gold.

COFFEE—A rather better inquiry has been noted for Rio at firm prices. Sales have been made of 5,175 bags, by the Copernicus, at 18¾c.@19c., chiefly at 18¾c., gold, and 5,500 bags, by the O. Blanchard at Hampton Roads, reported at 18½c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 27,140 bags. Other kinds are quiet, but stiffly held, in view of the light supplies available. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots 18¼c.@20½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 13c.@20½c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, largely on export account, and has been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,862 bales, (of which 1,423 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 2,957 bales to shippers, 790 bales to spinners, and 115 bales to speculators....The business for early delivery has been quite active, and prices have advanced fully ¼c. ⅌ lb., influenced by the light arrivals at the shipping ports and the Liverpool advices of buoyancy, but the later dealings indicated a decline of about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. from the highest point, under more urgent offerings, with a view to prompt realization. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were on Saturday evening, and 22,700 bales to-day,) with 2,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15¼c.; February, 15 5-16c.; March, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April, 16 1-32c.; May, 16 11-32c.; June, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; July, 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c.; August, 17 1-16c.@17⅛c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,615 bales, of which 599 were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 17,711 bales, against 19,784 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been quite dull, since our last, and prices have been generally quoted a shade lower, closing weak and somewhat irregular. There has been very little inquiry noted on export account. The sales, since our last, have been 8,100 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 35, mostly at $4 10@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 75; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 60; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 85@$6 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5@$6 35; Western White do., Extras, at $5 15@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 85@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 60; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 65@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 2,450 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, on the basis of the quoted rates....Southern Flour has been inactive, with prices ruling in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been more freely dealt in, within the range of from $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 15 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet, but quoted steady within the range of from $4@$4 60 for poor to choice Yellow Western: $4 60 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 450 bbls....Corn-meal in sacks has been in limited request at from $1 45@$1 85 ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal continues in limited request, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour very quiet, within the range of $2 50@$2 85 ⅌ 100 lbs. for poor to fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been rather more active, but quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, under more urgent offerings of stock. The demand has been mainly on export account. Some speculative bids were reported for prime No. 2 Spring, in store, but they were not satisfactory to holders. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after, mostly for shipment, at about steady rates for the better grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 12¼ for prime, afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 07 for average stock, in store; $1 08@$1 11 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 04@$1 06 for No. 3 Spring; $1 12½ for No. 2 Iowa Spring; $1 06 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed, in store; $1 15@$1 19 for No. 1 Spring, odd lots; $1 16@$1 25 for poor to strictly prime Red Western; $1 25@$1 28 for Amber do.; $1 25 for Amber State; $1 27 for Amber Pennsylvania; $1 28@$1 32½ for White Western, mainly at $1 30 for choice, in store....Corn has been less sought after, and quoted a trifle lower, closing dull. The business has been wholly in new. Old, neglected; sales have been reported, since our last, of 64,000 bushels at 85½c.@87½c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 87c.@87½c. for good to prime; 87½c.@88½c. for New Yellow do.; 86c.@87½c. for New White do., and 87½c. for new Yellow Southern. Old wholly nominal....Rye quiet: quoted at 93c.@96c. for car stock....Barley dull, at former rates....Barley Malt inactive, yet quoted steady....Canada Peas quiet; quoted at $1 10 bid, and $1 12 asked, for full lots, in bond, to arrive....Oats have been in very moderate request, but held with firmness. The trade call has been on a restricted scale. The stormy weather was against free deliveries. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at 67c.@69c. for Mixed Western, in lots, with 69c. bid and 70c. asked for strictly prime Chicago, afloat; 68c.@70c. for White Western; 67c.@68c. for Mixed State; 68½c.@69c. for White State....Feed has been moderately inquired for, and quoted at from $24@$31 for poor to choice, ⅌ ton. Hay has been in rather more demand, mostly for local use, at steadier rates. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to strictly choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@$1; Clover, 50c.@65c. Rye Straw at 50c.@65c.; Oat at 45c.@60c., ⅌ 100 lbs. The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,586,755 bushels Wheat, 1,042,146 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 197,356 bushels Barley, 141,442 bushels Malt, 891,558 bushels Oats, and 956 bushels Peas; showing a further increase in the stock of Oats and Barley, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Corn, and Malt, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,911,092 bushels, as against 5,991,674 bushels last Monday, and 2,809,961 bushels this date last year.

	1875. Jan. 18. Bushels.	1875. Jan. 11. Bushels.	1874. Jan. 19. Bushels.
Wheat	3,586,755	3,673,122	1,119,914
Corn	1,042,146	1,049,900	1,092,881
Oats	891,558	877,084	516,653
Barley	197,356	191,470	122,573
Rye	50,879	50,899	6,966
Peas	956	1,552	8,717
Malt	141,442	145,647	32,257
Grand total	5,911,092	5,991,674	2,809,961

HEMP—The market has been quite dull for all kinds of stock, yet values have been quoted nominally as before. Manila, 7¾c.@8¼c., and Sisal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at unchanged prices; 3,353 Entre Rios, and 200 Puerto Cabello sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been moderately inquired for, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers; 160 bbls. sold, in lots, at 60c.@65c. for prime to fancy. Foreign product has been very dull, with values quoted nominally unchanged. We quote, here, Porto Rico, 45c.@55c.; Barbados, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@50c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 57c.@65c., for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been quiet, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses in light request on the basis of 30c. for hhds., and 33c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand, yet quoted steady on the previous basis of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained ⅌ 280 lb....Tar dull at $2 35@$2 37½ for Wilmington....City Pitch inactive at $2 25@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been offered sparingly and quoted up to 38c. for merchantable, but has been quiet; 59 bbls. sold at the quoted rate.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull at 6c....Refined quiet for early delivery at 12¼c. here. 12c.@12⅛c. at Philadelphia, and 11⅞c. at Baltimore....Refined, in cases, at 17¼c....City Naphtha at 9½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with sales reported of only small lots of New Western Mess at $20; Prime Mess at $18 75@$19 50, and 25 bbls. uninspected Extra Prime at $16. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 500 bbls., March option, at $19 25. February contracts for 2,000 bbls. were changed for March at a difference of 25c. ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet, with City quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c., and Western at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats in limited demand, and quoted rather easier in price, with sales reported of 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¾c.; small lots of Pickled Hams at 11c.@11¼c.; Smoked Hams at 12½c.@12¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.; Pickled Bellies at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; 120 bxs. Rib Bellies on private terms; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in boxes, quoted at 7⅞c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11¼c.@11½....Bacon has been depressed and weak in price on a limited trade; sales, 115 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c.@10¾c.; 150 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10⅝c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅛c., and Long and Short Clear at 10½c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been in less confident demand and quoted a shade lower, closing weak, with sales reported for early delivery of 535 tcs. common to choice Western Steam at 13½c.@14⅛c., chiefly contract stock at 14c., 100 tcs. City Steam at 14c., 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅝c., and small lots of Refined at 14c. for the West Indies and 14⅜c.@14½c. for the Continent. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 500 tcs., January options, at 13 15-16c.; 3,500 tcs., February, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13⅞c.; 1,500 tcs., March, at 14c.; 500 tcs., seller 6 months, at 13⅞c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been moderately sought after, at unchanged quotations. New barrel stock quoted at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet; sales, 125 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess; $22@$24 for India Mess; $30 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams in moderate demand at $21 50@$23 for Western; sales, 90 bbls.; also, 125 bbls. Texas at $20 ⅌ bbl....A very moderate call has been noted for even the better grades of Butter, prices of which have been without material alteration, supplies accumulating, especially of the poorer qualities. We quote: Firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@43c. for very choice to fancy do.; 17c.@32c. for poor to fancy Western; 20c.@28c. for rolls. Cheese has been in request, chiefly for home use, at firm prices; State Factory quoted at 13c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ lb....Eggs are selling moderately within the range from 29c.@32c. for fair to very choice. Limed stock quoted at 17c.@22c. ⅌ dozen, the latter for very choice.

SALT—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEED—Clover has been in fair demand on the basis of 11c. for prime Western; sales, 750 bags, chiefly to arrive....Flax and Timothy quoted about as before, on a quiet market....Of Calcutta Linseed, 800 bags, by the M. M. Bird, sold at $2 32½, gold, four months' credit.

SOAP—A comparatively slow trade has been noted. Prices have been without important change. Castile quoted at 8¾c.@9c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been moderately sought after and values have been quoted steady. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 07½@$1 10; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@41½c.; East India Pepper at 20c.@20¼c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm on a moderately active inquiry for Refining stock. Sales have been made of 310 hhds. and 1,500 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c., and 1,500 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair Refining at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, and held more firmly, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c., Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9½c.@10c., and Yellow at 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Steady but quiet; sales equal to 45,000 lbs. Good to prime at 8⅜c.@8 15-16c., with best City held at 9c. ⅌ lb....Stearine dull and weak; best City quoted at 14⅞c.; Western, 14⅝c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at very firm prices; sales, 800 half-chests Green and 1,000 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Firm at 98c.; sales, 550 bales.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth freights have been moderately active at steady rates, chiefly in the line of Grain, Cotton, and Provision engagements. In the way of charters a somewhat better demand has been noted for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade from this port; and the Grain trade from Baltimore, at full previous figures. Market otherwise quiet....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by sail, 3,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel, and, by steam, 1,850 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,850 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@50s., chiefly at 50s. ⅌ ton; also an American brig, hence, with 2,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s., with option of Bristol; a German bark, 854 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, and a British ship, 1,197 tons, with do., from Astoria, on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ⅌ bushel, and, by steam, 250 pks. Seed, on private terms; 3,400 bxs. Cheese, also on private terms, quoted at 50s.@55s.; 50 pks. Leather and 13,000 Staves on private terms....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 11d. ⅌ bushel....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American brig, 318 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 427 tons, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. 6d.; another, 530 tons, (just arrived here,) with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., at 8s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; and a British ship, 914 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, an American brig, 508 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, (including Dutch ports,) an American bark, 838 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d.; also, (rumored,) two barks, (to arrive,) with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For a Continental port direct, an American bark, with Oak Timber, (rumored,) without reliable particulars....For Wexford, a schooner, with Timber, from Doboy, reported at 40s....For Antwerp, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d. ⅌ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ⅌ ton, and 200 bbls. Dried Apples at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Cadiz, an American schooner, hence, with Tobacco, reported on private terms, quoted at 35s.@37s. 6d., for Kentucky, in hhds....For Stettin, by sail, 125 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ⅌ ton....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian brig, 297 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and £5 gratuity....For Cape Town, C. G. H., a brig, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at 30s....For Hayti, and back to Boston, a schooner, 132 tons, reported at $1,350....For the north side of Cuba, and back to Portland, a schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba, and back to Boston, a schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar....For Cuba, two barks, with Shooks and Empty hogsheads, from Boston, reported at 10c. and 7c....For Sagua, and back to Portland, a schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar....For Surinam, and back to Boston, a schooner, 124 tons, reported at $1,650....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola at $8 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Portland, at $2 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1875.

At One Hundredth Street Yards yesterday forenoon trade was fair at ¼c. ⅌ lb. reduction on our last quotations: prices ranged from 10¼c.@14¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 10½ cwt. on 53 to 60 lb. net. On this forenoon trade at Harsimus Cove was slow at a slight reduction on yesterday's rates. The cattle trains due did not arrive in time, a circumstance which further hampered the market. At 1:30 P. M. sales had not been brought to a close, and a few car loads of Cattle were still due; prices were 9c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 4¾ to 10 cwt. on 55 to 58 lb. net. Bulls on Live Stock weight sold at 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Milch Cows, Veals, and Grass Calves were held on sale. Sheep were easy at from 5c.@7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; quality generally fair. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs held on sale. City Dressed, 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed, 8c. ⅌ lb. Trade slow on a heavy run.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 109 fair Indiana Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 103 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 117 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 78 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., and $1 on a ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 22 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 20 choice quality Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Gibbs sold for self 21 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 41 choice quality Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for self & Goff 47 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; for selves 57 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 234 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for selves 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. scant; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., with 50c. on ⅌ head; held on sale 2 State Oxen. W. Thompson sold for self 18 common Illinois Steers and Oxen at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 58 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 182 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 133 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. George Vail sold for self, 30 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 37 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold, for W. V. Woods, 54 common Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 71 generally fair Indiana Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. R. Knowlton sold for self 8 State Oxen at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; 2 State Oxen at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 2 State Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 2 State Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 2 coarse quality State Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., scant; 3 State Steers and 4 State Cows, live weight 10 cwt., at 4½c. ⅌ lb. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 92 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 136 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 83 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 62 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 60 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ to 7½ cwt. On Monday next, the 25th inst., the trade heretofore carried on at the One Hundredth Street Drove Yards will be transferred to the recently erected Cattle Yards at Sixty-third street on the North River. These yards are under the administration of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and extend from Sixtieth to Sixty-fifth street, and from Eleventh avenue to deep water on the Hudson; the Cattle pens are complete, and afford accommodation for 4,000 head of Horned Cattle. They are all underdrained and paved with Belgian pavement. The business offices and restaurant are well placed in a central position, and heated with steam, and are properly ventilated. Telegraph wires enter these offices. As soon as weather permits, a commodious sheep-house will be built, also a stable, and a pier, flush with deep water, so that ocean steamers can load and unload immediately in the yards. The Directors are Messrs. Eastman, Dutcher, Stern, Wheeler, Tidd, Reid, Crane, and Martin. Treasurer, Senator Palmer. Secretary, W. Martin. Chief Book-keeper, W. C. Blake. Yard Master, J. Dudie. Director of the Restaurant, G. Fay. This change of location has closed the trade prosecuted on Sundays, and offers great advantages to shippers, as it ends all driving of cattle through the streets of our City.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,250 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,580 lb., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 527 Sheep, weight 46,390 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 191 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 13,030 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 204 Sheep, weight 20,170 lb., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 153 Sheep, weight 18,290 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 59 Sheep, weight 4,700 lb., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 70 Sheep, weight 8,950 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; J. Kirby sold 79 Sheep, weight 7,580 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 17,770 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 170 Sheep, weight 17,530 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 2 cars of Sheep at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 5 cars of Sheep. T. H. Reid held on sale 3 cars of Hogs. Hume & Elliott sold for week ending Jan. 16, 1874, 5,829 Sheep for $36,315 21; average ⅌ head, $6 23; 120 Calves for $1,396 95; average ⅌ head, $11 68.

At Harsimus Cove.—W. Fitch sold for Graff & Co. 54 Indiana Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 5 to 6¾ cwt.; held on sale 112 Indiana Steers; for Dawson & Co., 21 poor Indiana Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; held on sale 16 Ohio Steers. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 148 Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weights 4¾ to 5½ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 126 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ to 7 cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 to 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 63 Illinois Steers and 16 Illinois Bulls. W. E. Dudley sold 71 common Missouri Steers at 10c., with tops at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 to 6½ cwt.; 53 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. strong; 115 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. scant. F. Samuels sold 74 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 65 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. strong. Toffey & Sons sold 157 head of Horned Cattle, particulars not obtained. Coney & McPherson sold for J. D. Dadesman 49 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights, 5 to 7½ cwt.; for J. R. McPherson 199 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights, 6 to 7¾ cwt; for L. Schomberg 47 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight, 7 cwt.; for C. Kahn 80 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 10¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights, 6 to 9 cwt.; 13 Kentucky Bulls on live weight at 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; for Dixon & Jacobs, 96 good Ohio Steers, at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 9 cwt.; for E. Newton, 30 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for R. Maines, 35 generally fair Ohio Steers, at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for W. H. Duffy, 147 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 8 cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 18, 1875, 3,020 head of Horned Cattle, 22 Cows, 342 Veals, 177 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Jan. 16, 1875, 8,989 Sheep and Lambs, 41 Cows, 51 Calves, 10 Beeves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 3,530 Sheep, 16 Cows, 121 Calves, 4 Beeves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 16, 1875—17,391 Hogs. 8,588 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—5,987 Hogs, 3,021 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Jan. 16, 1875—5,088 head of Horned Cattle, 13,763 Sheep, 14,943 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,318 head of Horned Cattle, 2,107 Sheep, 5,237 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Cattle moderately active; rather firm; sales, 2,400 head at $7 25@$8 for extra State and Western Steers; $6@$7 for fair to good; $4 50@$5 50 for common. Sheep rather lower; sales 10,000 head at $5 50@$7 50. Hogs firmly held at $9 50@$10 50.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Cattle quiet, steady, unchanged; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head. Live Hogs very dull, lower; inferior to fully choice, $5 50@$7; most sales at $6 25@$6 90; receipts, 20,000; shipments, 7,000. Sheep quiet and steady for good at $4 65@$5 25; shipments, 1,400.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Flour dull and nominal; Extra Spring, $4 25. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 do., 88¾c., cash; 88¾c. February; 89¾c. March; No. 3 Spring, 83½c.; Rejected, 77c.@77½c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 66¾c.@66½c., cash; 66½c. February; 72¼c. May; Rejected, 61½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 52¾c.@52⅞c. cash; 52¾c.@52⅞c. February; 53¼c. March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Timothy-seeds dull and unchanged. Clover-seeds steady at $5 95. Dressed Hogs in good demand; Light, $7 30@$7 35; Heavy, $8. Pork dull and declining, at $18, cash; $18 12½, February; $18 40@$18 42½, March. Lard dull and declining, at $13 30, cash; $13 40, February. Bulk meats unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. On call of the Board this afternoon Wheat was lower and unsettled at 88⅛c., cash; 88¼c., February. Corn easier at 66¼c., cash. Pork dull and declining at $18 02½, February; $18 30, March. Lard unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@$1 06. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@66½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 56¼c.@58c., the latter on east track. Barley firm; choice to fancy Iowa, $1 25@$1 30. Rye unchanged. Pork dull; held at $18 50 cash; $18 25 February; $18 50 March; at close, $18 25 was offered for March, but was not taken. Dry Salted Meats dull; little doing; small lots of loose Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides sold at 6¼c. and 9¼c.; a few casks were sold at 6½c. for Shoulders; 9½c.@9⅝c. for Sides; generally held higher. Bacon nominal. Lard in good demand; a fair business at 13¼c. cash and February; 12⅞c. up country. Whisky dull at 94c. Live Hogs dull and declining; Yorkers, $5@$5 75; Packers, $6@$6 75. Cattle quiet; good native Steers ranging from 1,320 to 1,340 lb., $5 75; fair do., $5@$5 50; fair native Cows, $3 50@$4; rough Texas Steers, $3 75@$3 85. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,500.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Cotton strong; advancing tendency; receipts light; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c. Flour steady; in fair demand; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$6 50; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 75; Rio Brands, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 25. Wheat quiet, but firm; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 25; No 1 Red do., $1 22; No. 2, do., $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 12; Red Pennsylvania, $1 16@$1 18. Corn nominal; quiet; White Southern, 79c.@82c.; Yellow do., 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 81c. Oats firm; Southern, 65c.@66c.; White Western, 65c.@66c.; Mixed do., 63c.@64c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm; an active jobbing trade in Bulk Meats and Bacon; nothing doing in round lots; prices unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm; held at 98c. Coffee quiet at 18¼c.@20c. Petroleum unchanged. Hay unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Flour—No low grades on hand; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble do., $5@$5 75; choice do., $6@$6 25. Corn quiet at 85c.@87½c. Oats quiet at 73c. Bran quiet at $1 40. Hay dull; prime, $24; choice, $26. Pork dull at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c. Clear-rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 11½c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard dull; Tierce Packers, 13½c.@14c.; Keg, 14¾c. Sugar firm; light supply; common, 6c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6½c.@7½c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8¼c. Molasses—Low grades dull and lower; good supply; others scarce and wanted; common Fertilizing, 48c.@50c.; prime to choice, not fermenting, 53c.@62c. Whisky dull; ordinary Rectified, 98c.; Louisiana, 98c.; choice Western, $1 01. Coffee, 18¼c.@19½c. Corn-meal, $4 20. Gold, 112¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, $5 44½.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Quercitron Bark dull at $35. Flour dull; Extras, $4; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family Extra, $4 87½@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 75; High Grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 18@$1 25; Amber, $1 22@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 32. Rye steady at 92c. Corn dull; Yellow, 81c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@84c. Oats firm; White, 67c.@67½c. Pork and Lard unchanged. Petroleum firm; Refined, 12½c.@12¾c.; Crude, 9¼c. in bbls.; 6c. in bulk. Whisky steady at 98c. Butter—New-York and Bradford County choice, 40c.@42c.; Western Extra, 31c.@33c.; Western Firsts, 29c.@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 30c.@32c.; Western, 30c.@31c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Receipts through freights—Flour, 7,900 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Flour dull; small sales; Spring, $5@$5 25; White, $6@$6 75; Rye, $5@$5 25. Wheat dull; no sales; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1 02; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 06, in car lots. Corn very dull; sales of 5 cars new, on track, at 78c.@79c., according to quality. Oats dull; Michigan, 57c. Rye and Barley neglected. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $20; Dressed Hogs quiet at $8 50@$9. High-wines nominally 97½c. Other articles unchanged. Grain in store—Wheat, 832,543 bushels; Corn, 76,191 bushels; Oats, 48,215 bushels; Barley, 118,973 bushels; Peas, 440 bushels; Malt, 20,518 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c.; No. 2 at 88⅞c.; February, 89c.; March, 89⅞c. Oats scarce and firmer; No. 2 at 51½c. Corn steady; New, in store, 63c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, in store, 98c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30½; No. 3 do., $1 13. Provisions weak and inactive. Mess Pork, $18 10 cash; $20 February; Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c. Extra Prime, $13 25. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c., loose; 7c. boxed. Middles, 9½c.@10¼c., boxed. Prime Lard nominally firm; Steam Rendered, 13⅝c.; Kettle do., 13c. Receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 60c.@62c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet, but firm. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; Steam $13 50@$13 56¼, delivered; Kettle, 14¼c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c., at country points; 9½c.@9¾c. here; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Green Meats—Shoulders, $6 25@$6 30; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Hams, 10c.@10½c. Whisky firm at 94c. Butter dull.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; White, 65c.@70c.; Mixed, 64c.@68c. Oats firm; White, 63c.@65c.; Mixed, 62c.@64c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady; fairly active. Pork nominally $20@$20 50. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 14c.; choice Leaf, Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10⅛c., all cured, ⅛c. lower for partly cured. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Whisky quiet; unchanged. Bagging quiet; unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Flour dull; sales, 500 bbls.; No. 1 Spring, $6; Amber Winter, $6 25; White do., $6 50; Double Extra, $6 75. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn steady at 88c.@90c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 48. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton. The total movement of Breadstuffs, estimating Flour as Wheat, from the lake regions over Lake Ontario, in 1874, was 35,124,651 bushels, against 32,449,369 bushels in 1873.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6. Wheat steady at $1 03@$1 15. Corn steady; Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c., in Elevator. Oats steady at 55c.@58c. Rye steady at $1 06. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 25. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c., fully cured; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c., 10 to 20 days in salt; Clear Sides—None in the market. Bacon—None in the market. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard, 13¼c.@14½c. Hogs, $6@$6 65.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; Amber Michigan, April, $1 14; No. 3 Red, 99c. Corn a shade firmer; High Mixed, 69¾c.; May, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 69c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 58c.; Michigan, 57c.; White, 59c. Clover-seeds, $6 05. Dressed Hogs, $7 60@$7 85. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 11,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 18.—Wheat quiet, with a fair amount offering. Rye steady; sales of 1 car Saratoga at 88c. Corn dull and drooping; sales of Mixed Western at 83c.@85c; and a bag lot of round Yellow at 85c., which are extreme prices. Barley entirely neglected. Oats quiet, with a fair supply offering at 62c.@66c. for the entire range.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra held at $1 13½; No. 1, $1 09¼@$1 09½; Amber, $1 08. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—Flour unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; Ear, 82c. Oats—Market bare. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c. and 10⅜c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar steady at $1 65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 18—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices.

3:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 12½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d.; sales, 20,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7¾c.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d., do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 39s. 3d.@39s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 65s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 83s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 12,200 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¾d. Provisions—Lard 65s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Jan 18.—Spirits Petroleum 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.@60s. Linseed Cakes, £11 05s.@£11 10s.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
23—Byrne vs. Tate.
42—Bearup vs. The Mayor, &c.
62—Rooney vs. Lozare.
82—Wait vs. Weber.
85—Matter of Casey.
86—Matter of Heins.
121—Asbestos Felting Co. vs. Schuyler.
123—Schermerhorn vs. Schermerhorn.
125—Baling vs. Liddy.
142—Rowland vs. Battershell.
176—Smith vs. Simpson, &c.

Nos.
179—Spearwater vs. Vermont C. M. Co.
181—Bancker, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
182—Julian, &c., vs. Cushing, &c.
185—Payton vs. Finn.
186—Pratt vs. International Steam-ship Co.
187—Phillips, &c., vs. Marks, &c.
188—Klein vs. McLaughlin
189—Conklin vs. Goodwin, &c.
190—Heckel vs. Leary, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
200—Whelan vs. Gloucester.
201—Bronson vs. Dimick.
202—Alexander, P. Ch. vs. P. Ch. Fifth avenue and Nineteenth st.
204—Schenck vs. Smith.
205—Schenck vs. Ingraham
206—George the Count Joannes vs. Jenning et al.
207—Claflin et al. vs. Lenhenie.
208—Zimmerman vs. Schoenfeldt.
209—Merritt vs. Scott et al.
5—Union D. Sav. Inst. vs. Moss, Guardian.
16—Gray vs. Green et al.
35—Currie vs. Kingsland.
36—Currie vs. Kingsland et al.

Nos.
60—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart.
125—Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
126—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
130—Oakley, Assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c.
145—— vs. ——.
153—— vs. ——.
203—Voorhees et al. vs. Olmsted et al.
135—Stevens, Executor, vs. The Mayor, &c.
142—Speyers vs. Fisk, Executrix.
143—Same vs. Same.
211—Delavan vs. Duncan et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
17—Mundorff vs. Mundorff, administrator.
Issues of Law and Fact.
44—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
53—Ahern vs. Goodspeed et al.
97—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
98—Man vs. Koehler et al.
100—Kelsey et al vs. Hegeman et al.
46—Devine vs. Bird et al.
67—Bird, Trustee, vs. Devine et al.
91—Seitz vs. Smithson.
108—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
113—Brown vs. Webster et al.
114—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.

Nos.
115—Hart vs. Nurchmore.
116—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
118—Reilly vs. New York Steam Power Co.
8—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
119—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
121—Knight, &c., vs. Ott et al.
122—King vs. McNamara et al.
10—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
18—Robinson vs. Robinson.
72—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
102—Miller et al vs. Sledge et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
899—Palmar vs. The Mayor &c.
1024—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
702—French et al. vs. Tyler.
956½—Tompkins et al. vs. Marshall.
471—Lowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. & L. Mfg. Co.
984—Tyler vs. Jacobson.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.
338—Cohen vs. Pulski.
1062—Brickford, by Guardian, vs. Sutton.
1896—Richter vs. Wise.
154—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

Nos.
246—Reickenburg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1266—McCall, Executor, vs. Jenkins.
1126—O'Connell, Administratrix, vs. H. & H. N. S. B. Co.
88—Morehead vs. McNamee.
1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
680—Clussman vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
410½—Parker et al. vs. Patterson.
1592½—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
468—Reed et al. vs. Schmale.
448—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
184—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2077—Friel vs. The Mayor, &c.
799—Hames vs. Robinson.
1061—Wallace vs. Duryea.
1765—Hearsey vs. The Mayor, &c.
907—Neidig vs. The Mayor, &c.
519—Schmoltz vs. Reeve et al.
1439—Kellock vs. The Mayor, &c.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
523—D. & H. Canal Co. vs. Hoeseher, Jr.
797—Brown C. Gin Co. vs. Lewis et al.
761—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.
1132½—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1559½—People of the State of N. Y. vs. Central Nat. Bank.
1561½—People of the State of N. Y. vs. Bank of N. America.
295—Ruckman vs. Green.
823—Lewis et al. vs. Morrisania Steam-boat Co.
1333—Cook, Adm'r, vs. Reid.
912—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.
915—Kennedy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1187—George vs. Palmer.
917—Faris, Surv'r, &c., vs. Fargo, Pres't &c.
1307—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1715—Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
642½—Stevens vs. Coleman et al.
876—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
808—Afaro vs. Davidson et al.
844—Freeland vs. R. & A. R. Co.
858—Smith vs. Davis et al.
868—Talcott vs. Belding.
826—Salmon vs. Dyett.
846—Graves vs. Freeman, impleaded, &c.

Nos.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
854—Guard'n Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Schufeldt.
866—Herzberg vs. Murray.
872—Curner vs. Manhattan R. E. Ass'n.
882—Beese vs. Gruning et al.
890—Hauer vs. Schond.
892—Canfield et al. vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Same calender.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, the 1st day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., for rendering opinions.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1100—National Wood Mfg. Co. vs. Viele.
871—Shannon vs. Beyer et al.
1119—Stephen vs White.
1155—Graphic Co. vs. N. Y. W. & B. R. R. Co.
1167—Cohen vs. Mayer.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
296—Hill et al. vs. Elliott.

Nos.
1350—Schield vs. Strauss.
1356—Treadwell vs. Hoffman.
1357—Krendelbach vs. Hurd.
1359—Wendel vs. Bauer.
1360—Ramear vs. Rich.
1365—Smith vs. Gierke.
1367—Dodd vs. Fox.
1368—Tibbetts vs. McCrethey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2122—Boyce vs. O'Brien.
1152—Zanet vs. McNamara.
1207—Grover vs. Langan et al.
1257—Charles vs. Seckles.
1265—Kurtz vs. Hufnagel.
1266—Butcher et al. vs. Briggs.
1787—Mayer et al. vs. Rosenthal.
1910—Alexander vs. Bennett.
2099—Kirkby vs. Moore.
2321—Keator vs. Babcock et al.

Nos.
2385—[illegible] vs. Myers.
2528—Heywood et al. vs. Ord.
2591—Arnstein vs. Ludwig et al.
2605—Hassen vs Gardener.
2970—Saler et al. vs. Morgan.
3330—Ferguson vs. Weaver et al.
3954—Reed vs. Ringle.
2691—Kempenaar vs. Rothman et al.
959—Ryan vs. Leubuscher.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1223—St. John vs. Libby.
1960—Jung vs. Capron et al.
1590—Guy vs. Lynch.
1651—Baxter et al. vs. Cumming.
2530—Frederick vs. Smith.
2588—Williams vs. Verhagen.
2590—Poznanski et al. vs. Fleig.

Nos.
2534—Bowne vs. Fry.
2052—Phillips vs. Coughlin et al.
1836—Beiser, Jr., et al. vs. Brady.
2403—Turken vs. Roffmann
2493—Phillips et al. vs. Herzig et al.
2451—Morgan vs. Haas.
2112—Tierney vs. Morris.
2492—Weilbuth vs. Yovmes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Robert Robertson, robbery.
Mark Sota, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Collins, felonious assault and battery.
Alonzo Johnson, Sophia Johnson, grand larceny.

William Wright, grand larceny.
Alfred Winder, grand larceny.
Bella Shaw, grand larceny.
William Brooks, John Morton, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Sharkey, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

In the matter of Thomas R. Agnew; order granted. Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Russell vs. Russell; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Patterson vs. Stettauer; motion granted.

Schneeberg vs. Isaacs; motion denied without costs. See memorandum.

Baldwin vs. Tallmadge; judgment for plaintiff. See memorandum.

Gerry vs. Martin et al.; motion denied. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Fogarty vs. Somborn; motion granted.

Harrison vs. Women's Hospital of New-York; order granted.

Travis vs. Hammond; motion granted.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Staats vs. Bristow, assignee. See opinion.

Stinzkober vs. Rach; want of proof of service on the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

Beers vs. Westervelt; proof not sufficient.

Gessner vs. Murphy; proof not sufficient.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

Clendinen vs. Crosson et al.; judgment reversed by consent; new trial ordered to abide the event.

Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, vs. Loehr; papers taken on submission.

Glendenning, Jr., et al. vs. Canary et al.; argued; the court took the papers.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ANIMATED SESSION.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS—HOW ARE CLAIMS TO BE PAID?—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE CITY FINANCES.

The Board of Apportionment, consisting of Mayor Wickham, Controller Green, Mr. John Wheeler, President of the Tax Commission, and Samuel A. Lewis, President of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday in the Mayor's office. After the minutes of the previous session were approved, Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary, read the following communication:

City of New-York, Department of Finance, }
Controller's Office, Jan. 16, 1875. }

Hon. Wm. H. Wickham, Mayor, and Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sir: The pay-roll for "cleaning and supplies of offices and buildings formerly belonging to the county," amounting to $2,977 21 for the month of December, has been transmitted to this department for payment. It is certified by the Commissioner of Public Works "that the payment of the amount of said roll will not exceed the unexpended balance of the amount duly appropriated by law for the said purpose." The balance, however, to the credit of the appropriation made for this purpose is but $57 68. There is, therefore, a deficiency amounting to $2,919 50—almost the entire amount of the roll.

There is only money enough to pay two of the sixty-three persons named on the roll.

With great respect,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Mayor Wickham desired to know if there was nothing the Board could do to pay the scrub-women of the County offices and buildings. He thought that some means should be devised to pay them, and he should like to know if there was an unexpended balance that could be used for the purpose.

Controller Green—I don't know of any at present.

Mayor Wickham—These persons ought to be paid, if there are any balances available. If there is a remedy we should use it in behalf of these people.

Mr. Wheeler—Well, let the communication stand over for consideration.

Mayor Wickham—Are there no surpluses of former years?

Controller Green—I cannot give that information now.

Mayor Wickham—I will say that this is one of the things which bring this City into disrepute.

Controller Green—The Board of Apportionment made an appropriation for cleaning the County offices and buildings, and I have paid it out. If a sufficient sum was not appropriated, I am not responsible. As to the balances, I cannot tell what liabilities may come in to absorb them. The departments may not send in their accounts for sixty days.

Mayor Wickham—I should like you to ascertain if there are any balances out of which these people can be paid.

Controller Green—I will see what can be done.

Mayor Wickham—Cannot balances be transferred?

Controller Green—Yes; balances can be transferred by the Board of Apportionment with the consent of the head of the department from which such balances are taken.

The matter was then laid over.

A communication was also received from the Controller stating that a large number of bills and pay-rolls had been transmitted to his office by the Departments of Public Works and Parks, the amounts being payable out of the proceeds of stocks and bonds. All the pay-rolls and claims amounted to $150,000, but others were coming in daily, and he had no money to meet them.

Mayor Wickham asked if the board had not power to issue bonds to pay the claims.

Controller Green replied in the affirmative.

Mayor Wickham then remarked that it would be well to get rid of these claims in a business way.

The communication was laid over.

A communication was received from the Health Department requesting the Board to transfer an unexpended balance of $5,500 for 1874 to the appropriation for the Department for 1875, so as to meet the expenses arising from the prevalence of small-pox.

Mr. Wheeler hoped the matter would be laid over. He believed that the Board had made an appropriation of $17,500 for the present year to maintain the small-pox hospitals in charge of the Health Department.

Mayor Wickham—This has nothing to do with the hospitals. The money is for a vaccinating force.

Controller Green thought that each Department was entitled to some consideration, so long as they came within range of the law.

Mr. Wheeler was of opinion that it would be well to defer action upon the application until the next meeting.

Prof. Chandler, the President of the Health Department, here entered the chamber, and, in response to a call from the Mayor, made a brief statement in relation to the necessity of making the transfer. He said that the estimate submitted by his Department was cut down to the lowest figure, and he supposed that, in case of emergency, the Board would make additional provision. During the past three months they had had a severe epidemic of small-pox, and the Health Department had not a dollar to employ additional officers for 1875. There were about one hundred cases of small-pox a week, and therefore, the Department required more money.

Mr. Wheeler wished to know why the department could not use the moneys appropriated for 1875, before asking for more?

Prof. Chandler replied that the regular appropriation could not be used except for the objects designated.

Controller Green inquired if the Professor had any money that could be applied to the purpose, and the Professor answered in the negative.

Mr. Wheeler repeated that the board had already made an appropriation for the Health Department for 1875.

Prof. Chandler—But that was for mere routine work. The present emergency could not be anticipated at that time.

Controller Green then submitted a resolution, which was adopted, providing for making the transfer for the purpose of enabling the Health Department to pay the salaries of the vaccinating force and the experts employed in investigating the causes of diphtheria.

A communication was also received from the Health Department inquiring if the board was willing to make certain transfers from the health fund to the account of the Department of Charities and Correction.

Controller Green said it would be necessary first to ascertain if there were any balances to be transferred. The communication was laid over.

The Secretary then read a communication from E. Delafield Smith requesting the board to transfer an unexpended balance of three thousand dollars from the account of the Corporation Attorney's office for 1874 to that of the Corporation Counsel for the purpose of paying the salaries of the clerks and messengers of the latter.

Mr. Wheeler said the Law Department had ascertained that there was a balance of three thousand dollars which could be used for the purpose. The fact was obtained at the Finance Department.

Controller Green thought that he should have been applied to for information upon the subject. He believed that one department should not meddle with another.

Mayor Wickham—I do not want the departments to interfere with each other.

Controller Green—I think you will agree with me that if the affairs of this City are to be conducted with accuracy and rectitude the departments should confine their expenditures to the limit of their appropriations. Any other course would result in creating a floating debt which I have no authority to pay.

Mayor Wickham—We are not discussing that question now.

Mr. Wheeler—This is simply taking three thousand dollars from one account and transferring it to another. The application was then laid over.

A communication was received from the Board of Coroners stating that their appropriation for 1874 was $6,000 less than was necessary. Action upon it was deferred until the next meeting.

Mr. Lewis offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be, and he is hereby requested to have prepared from the books kept in the Finance Department, and submitted to this board at his earliest convenience, the following statements, to wit:

1. Statement of the General Appropriation accounts of the City and County, respectively exhibiting the aggregate amount of the appropriations made for each of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, respectively; also the ways and means and amounts provided each year for paying said appropriations.

2. Tabular statements of appropriations, (including transfers,) expenditures, and balances on City and county accounts, exhibiting the following particulars, to wit: 1. Balance of appropriations made prior to September, 1871, remaining unexpended at that date. 2. Additional appropriations made for 1871. 3. Total amount to December 31, 1871. 4. Expenditures under each appropriation between September 14 and December 31, 1871. 5. Balances unexpended or overdrawn on December 31, 1871. 6. Also, a statement of the date of maturity of such bonds as may become due and payable in the year 1875. 7. The like particulars in respect to the appropriations, expenditures, and balances remaining unexpended in each of the following years—say 1872, 1873, and 1874—the said comparative statements of appropriations, expenditures, and balances to be made out in the form used for similar statements of appropriations and expenditures prior to Sept. 14, 1871, set forth in pages 142 to 149 of the printed report of the Joint-Investigating Committee, of which William A. Booth was Chairman.

Controller Green said, that owing to the reduction of his estimates, the clerical force in his office was not large enough to prepare the statements called for. Besides, all the information solicited had been published. The Finance Department issued a weekly report, a monthly report, four quarterly reports, and an annual report, and they contained a complete account of every warrant drawn upon the treasury, with the issues of bonds, the payment of interest, and every transaction in connection with the City finances.

Mr. Lewis said he thought the information should be furnished by the Controller.

Mayor Wickham—We want information about the unexpended balances.

Controller Green—The gentleman, [Mr. Lewis,] I suppose, is aware that the Board of Aldermen, of which he is President, have requested me to make reports about the finances—and they have put a large number of questions to me. They had better consult the printed reports of my department, which are very copious. They are accessible to every one—and copies are sent to the Common Council. As a member of the Board of Apportionment, he thought he had as good a right to call upon the gentleman [Mr. Lewis] to compile for the use of the Finance Department the published proceedings of the Aldermen, as Mr. Lewis had to ask him to prepare statements of the City finances which had already been printed.

The resolution was then put. When Mr. Green's name was called, he said: "I vote no, because my clerical force is insufficient to prepare the reports called for—which have been already published." The Mayor, and Messrs. Lewis and Wheeler, however, voted in the affirmative, and the resolutions were declared carried. The board then adjourned until this morning.

THE NEW LUNACY LAW.

THE CASE OF ISABELLA JENISCH—A LAW THAT WILL PROBABLY WORK GREAT EVIL.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Col. Spencer made a motion for an order of the court committing to the State Lunatic Asylum the woman Isabella Jenisch, who roasted her child to death in a cooking-stove, and was found to be insane at the time of the commission of the act by the Commissioners appointed under the Lunacy law of 1874.

Judge Sutherland said that although the woman had been declared to be insane at the time of the homicide, there was no evidence before the court that she was now insane. The circumstances which would arise out of the operations of this law, passed by the last Legislature, were very serious, and the court would take time to consider the matter. His Honor then asked counsel what his [Mr. Spencer's] opinions were on the new law when voting for it, a question which the gentleman interrogated declined to answer.

Counsel argued that the report of the commission having been placed on record, and the law being mandatory, no course was left open to his Honor but that of committing the woman to a lunatic asylum as provided for by law. In response to further interrogations of the court, counsel stated that the authorities at the asylum were the proper persons to inquire into the present state of mind of the woman. If they found that she was sane, of course they would discharge her, but if found to be insane they would detain her.

On motion of District Attorney Russell, the matter was postponed in the absence of Mr. Rollins, who had charge of the case.

The working of this new Lunacy law, the provisions of which have been brought into operation for the first time in the case of Mrs. Jenisch, will be likely to be largely instrumental in defeating the ends of justice. Criminals, especially those indicted for capital offenses and anxious to set up the plea of insanity, "emotional" or otherwise, will no doubt invariably apply for the appointment of a commission to test their mental condition. If found to be insane they would be sent to a lunatic asylum, and should it so happen that after a few months' confinement they should suddenly become sane, no course would be left open to the authorities but to let them loose upon the community they had outraged.

Judge Sutherland, whose sound judgment as a jurist is proverbial, is entirely opposed to the new Lunacy law, some of the provisions of which he thinks are unconstitutional, and condemns the action of its projectors and supporters in the Legislature. His Honor holds that the question of the sanity of prisoners at the time of the commission of crimes should not be intrusted to Commissioners, but should be passed upon by a jury in open court, as was done in the case of Charles Scia, and is decidedly of opinion that a commission's determination as to the mental condition of criminals at the time of the commission of offenses should not be accepted as a justification of their crimes.

A NOTORIOUS HOTEL THIEF SENT TO PRISON.

William Brooks, alias Burke, an old hotel thief, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by District Attorney Horace Russell. The prisoner had been indicted jointly with Joseph Morton, alias John Martin, also a notorious thief, for the larceny of a gold watch and chain, the property of Thomas L. Goodwin, a resident of Albany. Mr. Goodwin traveled from Albany to New-York on the night of the 17th of December, and occupied a sleeping-car on the Hudson River Railroad. He placed his watch and chain under his pillow, and arriving at the Grand Central Depot, went to another part of the car to make his toilet. During the absence of Mr. Goodwin, the watch and chain were stolen, and on the prisoners being arrested, a pawn ticket for the property was found on the person of Brooks. In 1867 Brooks was convicted of burglary, and was sent to State Prison for ten years. The prisoner, who is a well-known hotel thief, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in State Prison.

ROBBERY BY A SALOON KEEPER.

Frederick Hoypal, proprietor of the saloon at No. 164 Chatham street, was placed on trial for robbery in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On the night of the 29th of December William Haselhoff, a discharged soldier from the Eighteenth Regiment of infantry, who had been paid off at Atlanta, Ga., entered the saloon of Hoypal, with an acquaintance, having in his possession $140, enclosed in a portion of a towel, and sewed on to the inside of his shirt. Hoypal, addressing Haselhoff in German, informed him that his companion was a thief, and invited him into an inside room, where he supplied him with wine. Shortly afterward, William Benson, barkeeper in the saloon, came into the room, and seizing Haselhoff by the arms from behind, held him, threatening to knock his brains out if he made any outcry, while Hoypal robbed him of his money, tearing the victim's clothes in the struggle. The saloon keeper then put Haselhoff out on the sidewalk, where he told his story to an officer. This model guardian of the public only laughed at Haselhoff's troubles, and took no notice of the matter, but a second officer to whom he applied returned with him to the saloon and arrested the prisoners, who were positively identified by the complainant as his assailants. Benson, the barkeeper, was tried and found guilty of robbery on the 8th inst., and Hoypal's trial was begun yesterday. After the testimony of the complainant had been taken, court adjourned until to-day.

STAMPING IMPORTED CIGARS.

Under the Customs act of 1799, a Collector of a Port is entitled to twenty cents for every certificate given by him relating to imported goods, and under this act the Collector of this Port has collected twenty cents for every Custom-house stamp he has affixed to a box of cigars entered at the Custom house. Under the act of June 20, 1868, the importer is given the right to affix stamps to his invoices of merchandise while they remain in the custody of the Collector. Frederick Debary claimed that this act exempted him from paying the Collector's fee, as he [Debary] had a right to affix the stamps himself, and he paid the fee under protest, bringing suit to recover the amount paid. The trial was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, and will be resumed to-day. Assistant United States District Attorney Smith, who appears for the Government, claims that the act of 1868 refers only to internal revenue stamps.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, the legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of a house and lot on West Forty-ninth street, west of Sixth avenue, being adjourned to the 25th inst., and the legal sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of one lot on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, east of Fifth avenue, being postponed to April 19.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of Gabriel Furman, deceased, of the premises No. 37 Chambers street, and No. 13 Reade street, between Broadway and Centre street, embracing a lot 25 by 150, running through from Chambers to Reade street, with a five-story marble front and brick building covering same thereon. A very valuable property.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Shirley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 101.8, on Charles street, north side, between Washington and West streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 51.8 by 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5, with buildings thereon, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East Forty-second street, north side, 98 feet east of Second avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-seventh street, north side, 209 feet east of Fourth avenue, and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-eighth street, 200 feet east of Fourth avenue, adjoining above, in rear.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

Baxter st., late Orange st., No. 44, 25x100; Louis Hershfield to Marks Levy	$18,000
Beaver st., No. 46, s. s., 97x19.7x28.5x7.9x60.3x18.6; Arthur Gillender to Thomas McMullen	30,000
Bowery, No. 294, 25.7x92; R. Irwin to A. Housmann	80,500
Cross st., n. e. s., lot Nos. 29 and 30, estate of William Crowther, West Farms, 50x103; H. C. and F. J. Barretto and A. C. Stewart, Executors of Francis Barretto, &c., to Julia F. and Anne L. Barretto	2,500
Rivington st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Suffolk st., 22x100; Theresa Kohl to Joseph Bruell and George Schuhrieman, ½ part	1,500
23d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.5x98.9, foreclosure; Richard C. Beamish, Referee, to Gustave A. Canis	1,000
30th st., n. s., 298 ft. w. of 8th av., 23x48.9; Mary M. Scott, Paul M. Van Name, and Alfred Heritage and Joseph N. Scott, to James Kiernan	17,250
112th st., n. s., 247.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; J. C. De La Mare, to Walter J. Hadden	14,000
12[illegible]th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11; H. C. White to Emily F. Bitter	11,450
127th st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11; J. J. Speer to Susan Westervelt	8,000
Same property; Samuel P. Westervelt to J. J. Speer	18,000
133d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Cypress av., 50x100; 132d st., n. s., 306 ft. e. of Cypress av., 50x100, Morrisania; B. W. Bradford to Rachel, wife of Nathaniel G. Bradford	5,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

1st st., n. s., 243.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.9x106; Theresa Kohl to Joseph Bruell and George Schuhriemen	$2,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Avenue A, No. 97, store and cellar; 5¼ years, per year	$1,056
Block lots, between 2d and 3d avs., and 68th and 69th sts.; 3 years, per year	1,500
6th av., n. w. corner of 32d st., store; 5¼ years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.

South-west corner 55th st. and Madison av., near Dr. Hall's new church, a new first-class well-built brown-stone four-story house, with mirrors, burglar-alarm, double floors, &c.; size, 20.6x55; lot 80 feet. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 645.

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITIES IN TWO houses, rented for $8,000 yearly, for lots or City property not mortgaged; an unrented house worth about forty thousand dollars preferred. Address KNIGHT, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

$27,500 ONLY FOR A NEW AND SUPERIOR built four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in a first-class neighborhood. Also a large number of others ranging in price from $10,000 to $185,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

THE THREE LOTS ON 4TH AV., TOGETHER 78x150, adjoining the above-described L of land of the Holbrook estate, can be purchased with it. The whole forms an L 134 feet in front on 4th av., 200 feet on 18th st., and 50 feet on 19th st. For sale by
C. WYLLYS BETTS, No. 20 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE.

For sale, a four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete; lot 25x100; house, 25x58. Apply to
J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PERFMPTORY SALE OF NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The elegant and costly RESIDENCE of Mr. J. V. D. LOOMIS, at New-Rochelle, situated within a quarter of a mile of the depot, together with eleven and one-tenth acres of splendid ground in lawn, garden, and meadow. The house is three stories, complete with comforts as a gentleman's residence. Costly mantels, heavy French plate glass windows, encaustic tiles, superior plumbing, steam apparatus, hot and cold water; all the requisites for a first-class establishment. Large outbuildings, with cistern and well. About two hundred fruit-trees on premises. Full particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 15th January, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River, also the privilege of keeping for one year floats at the steps at foot of Third Avenue Bridge, Harlem River. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE VALUABLE STORE AND LOT,
No. 37 CHAMBERS ST.,
running through to
READE ST.,
will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JAN. 19,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Estate of Gabriel Furman, deceased. The store is extra size, being 25 by 150 feet, five stories in height, and the Chambers street front is of marble. SALE POSITIVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Of house and lot No. 71 SULLIVAN ST., east side, between Broome and Spring sts, to be sold at auction
On THURSDAY, JAN. 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Owen Donohue, Executor of Richard J. Owens, deceased.
Lot 25x100 feet. Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—STORE SITUATED IN THE BEST BUSIness part of Fulton st., opposite Clinton st., Brooklyn; is large and commodious, with handsome plate-glass front; has been for some years established as a cloak and mantilla and dry goods store; lately occupied as a millinery and fancy store. Apply for terms to
JOHN LOCKITT & CO.,
No. 184 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and two lofts of No. 57 Cedar st., near Nassau st., desirably located and in good order; can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A FINE STORE, 50X100, TO LET; ALSO, first loft, with or without steam power, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND neighborhood, two or three nicely-furnished rooms, suitable for light house-keeping. Address, stating terms, X. Y., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—A THREE OR FOUR story high stoop brown stone, from 22 to 25 feet wide, between Park and 6th avs., below 42d st., at a bargain. Owners may address BANKER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
Art Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SUPERB ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THIS DAY AND WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19 AND 20, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

In the collection will be found:

Two Celebrated Marines. By F. Musin, Brussels, (which won the prize medal at Paris.)
"The Happy Friends." By Prof. Martin, Munich.
"The Bathing Beauty." By F. Russ.
"The Morning Toilet." By F. Russ.
"Autumn in the Catskills." By C. A. Sommer.
"At the Village Fountain." By Malknecht.
"On the Ausable." By E. Gay, and other well-known artists.
Now on exhibition, with catalogue.

A PURE PORT WINE IS A HOUSEHOLD NEcessity, and the public will be pleased to know that PARK & TILFORD have for sale the pure Lion Port, four years old, made from the Oporto Grape by Dr. Sylvester, at his vineyards, Lyons, N. Y. Absolute purity is guaranteed by the affidavit of the maker. Ask for "LION PORT," with Lion labels.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. New-York.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF A first-class poultry and vegetable stand; will be sold at a great sacrifice; satisfactory reasons for selling.
F. FINAN, Nos. 5 and 6 Croton Market, 42d st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, of the City of New-York, January, 1875.

INVESTMENTS.

Bonds of the United States	$1,161,750 00
Bonds of the State of New-York	108,500 00
Bonds of the State of Michigan	40,000 00
Bonds of the State of Kansas	100,000 00
Bonds of the State of Missouri	150,000 00
Bonds of cities in the State of New-York	1,714,705 00
Bonds of counties in the State of New-York	662 000 00
Bonds of towns in the State of New-York	34,000 00
Real estate—Nos. 54, 56, 58 Bowery	177,000 00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New-York and vicinity, appraised values $8,351,000	3,354,485 00
Loans secured by United States bonds	13,100 00
Interest earned and accrued on investments	89,730 53
Cash in banks and trust companies	464,241 26
Cash in vault	280,905 54
Total	$8,350,417 33

LIABILITIES.

Total amount due depositors, including interest credited Jan. 1, 1875	$8,017,678 21
Excess of assets over liabilities	332,739 12
	$8,350,417 33

1875—JANUARY INTEREST now payable. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875. }

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
ISAAC ODELL,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
JAMES McBRIDE,
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR.,
CHARLES S. BROWN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice President.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, }
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK }
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875. }

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

EDWD. H. AMMIDOWN, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES BUELL, JAMES R. PLUM,
RAPHAEL BUCHMAN, EDWD. H. PERKINS, JR.,
RICHARD P. BRUFF, ABNER S. RICHARDS,
JULIUS CATLIN, JR., RUSSELL SAGE,
HENRY C. HULBERT, R. W. TOWNSEND,
ISAAC ICKELHEIMER, HORACE K. THURBER,
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES BUELL was unanimously re-elected President, and RUSSELL SAGE was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK, MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WM. M. BLISS, JAMES W. SMITH,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, CHAS. A. DENNY,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS, LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
JAMES M. DUNBAR, WM. L. STRONG,
JOHN BYERS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WM. A. WHEELOCK was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WM. M. BLISS, Vice President.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
ROBERT RAY, HENRY MEYER,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, JOSIAH BLOSSOM,
WILLIAM H. GUION, FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, SANFORD COBB,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875. }

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY, T. T. BUCKLEY,
J. J. CRANE, G. G. SAMPSON,
W. S. TISDALE, W. H. GUION,
H. B. HOWE, S. R. STONE,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, G. B. CARHART,
W. L. COGSWELL, S. J. DENNIS.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay off all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875. }

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.
J. W. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.
Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY
For the Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1874.

Entered Premiums on Unexpired Risks Dec. 31, 1873	$78,673 94
Premiums *entered* from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874	836,835 61
Total Marine Premiums	$915,509 55
Premiums earned during the year	$833,395 55
Losses paid and accrued less reinsurance and salvage	$265,798 51
Reinsurance Commissions and expenses	$250,134 31

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in bank and with London bankers	$133,786 88
United States Government Bonds	713,546 25
Loans on bond and mortgage and other bonds	34,240 00
Bills receivable and premiums in course of collection (*being actual entered premiums*)	123,740 82
Sundry accounts due the Company	3,896 46
Total	$1,009,210 41

A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on and after Jan. 14, 1875.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, F. SCHUHARDT,
WILLIAM H. GUION, C. C. BALDWIN,
N. CHANDLER, FRED. VON BERNUTH,
CHARLES G. LANDON, GEORGE W. HENNINGS,
CHARLES LULING, WILLIAM PATRICK,
EMIL OELBERMANN, JOHN ALLEN,
EDWARD LUCKEMEYER, RICHARD LATHERS,
CHARLES KNOBLAUCH, ROBERT SPEDDING,
JOHN J. CRANE, THOMAS SLOCOMB,
THOMAS ACHELIS, CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
MAYER LEHMAN, JACOB DE NEUFVILLE,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, HENRY M. TABER,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, NATHANIEL B. WEED,
J. B. JOHNSTON, WILLIAM FOSTER,
GEORGE G. LAKE, A. FOSTER ELLIOT.

FERDINAND MOTZ, President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, Vice President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY IN NEGOTIA-BLE FORM—SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS, with coupons, registered or unregistered, of the REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Principal and Interest payable in Gold in New-York or Amsterdam, Holland, at the option of the holder, interest payable 1st day of January and July. These Bonds are now offered for sale at par in currency and accrued interest, at the Company's Office, No. 17 Nassau st., New-York.

The Payment of the Bonds at maturity is secured by the pledge of Bonds and Mortgages owned by the Company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the Additional Security of the capital of the company, of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing Bonds and Mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by 150 per Cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by Fifty per Cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. STEVENSON, No. 17 Nassau st.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, No. 610 5th av.
A. BELMONT, Nos. 19 and 21 Nassau st.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, No. 21 Broad st.
JAMES S. THAYER, No. 17 Nassau st.
JOSEPH A. JAMESON, No. 14 Broad st.
SIEG. T. MEYER, No. 86 Leonard st.
JOHN H. WATSON, No. 291 Broadway.
D. M. KOEHLER, No. 395 Pearl st.
ROBERT SCHELL, Broadway, corner 16th st.
A. S. ROSENBAUM, No. 121 Maiden lane.
CHARLES F. LIVERMORE, No. 223 5th av.
C. C. BALDWIN, Nos. 43 and 45 Worth st.
HENRY M. TABER, No. 90 Beaver st.
A. S. BARNES, No. 111 William st.
ISAAC WALLACH, No. 16 White st.
G. W. CARLETON, No. 192 5th av.
R. T. WILSON, No. 44 Broad st.

V. K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice President.
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.
HENRY E. DAVIES, No. 120 Broadway, Counsel.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY.—The amount of the capital of the Company is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000;) stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, real estate on Oil Creek, Penn., as heretofore reported, necessary for the business of the company, as full stock not liable to any further call or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the company does not exceed Two Hundred Dollars, ($200.) A. L. DICKINSON, Pres't.
EDWARD ARNOLD, Secretary.

AUGUSTUS STORRS, }
H. B. LORD, } Trustees.
DANIEL S. ARNOLD, }

State and County of New-York, ss.: EDWARD ARNOLD, Secretary of the Shafer Farm Oil Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing annual report of said company is true and correct.
EDWARD ARNOLD, Secretary.
Sworn to before me, Jan. 18, 1875,
SIGOURNEY VAN ZANDT, Notary Public,
New-York County.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875. }

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, }
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLD-ers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

$20,000.—A VALUABLE OPENING FOR CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN. —A party having a large property near New-York, and controlling the business of the place, with buildings, machinery, manufacturing, mercantile, and other enterprises in successful operation, desires a partner to manage business in New-York, silent or active, or would form a joint stock company; have extensive and constant water-power; will make a manufacturing centre; water and rail communication; near coal and iron; can compete with any section in producing and placing any kind of goods in market. Address, for interview, WETMORE, Post Office Box No. 2,550.

$15,000.—A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTAB-lished manufacturing business will be sold for the above amount (or one-third, if preferred, pro rata,) to a respectable business man who will take hold of the business, either as manager or Secretary and Treasurer, at fair salary; profits 100 to 200 per cent. on average, and the world is our market. Address SPECIALTY, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' }
INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 139 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875. }

The annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the company MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING FIVE COUPONS OF LONG DOCK COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 2,700, 28, 2,101, 2,693, 1,927, representing $35 each, payable Dec. 1, 1874; payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at F. A. REICHARD'S, No. 15 Platt st.

$5,000, $9,000, $15,000, $20,000, $50,000 and $150,000 to loan on A1 improved New-York City or Brooklyn property. J. A. VAN AUKEN, No. 135 Broadway, basement, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 158 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the AMERICAN METALINE COMPANY, and of the FOREIGN METALINE COMPANY, will be held at No. 257 Broadway, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.
JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN.
INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 14 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, - - -	192,942 00
TOTAL ASSETS, -	$392,942 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Ins. Co.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.
HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

46TH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on DEMAND.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
The usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., and also an extra dividend of THREE (3) per Cent., is this day declared, both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

Atlantic Insurance Company.
NO. 178 BROADWAY.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 Broadway.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS....................$239,000
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.
W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 187 BROADWAY, JAN. 13, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE,
Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF }
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., }
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875. }

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVI-dend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 66 WALL STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 179 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET, }
Jan. 6, 1875. }

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF }
NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. on the capital stock is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY.—A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) Per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1875. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. N. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE }
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875. }

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

1875 January interest, now payable.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

Present rate of interest, Six per cent. Deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, }
NO. 67 BLEECKER ST., OPPOSITE CROSBY ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th day of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 18th inst.
OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 12, 1875; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, }
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.

Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

Drafts on Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN,
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, President.
Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau st., (Sun Building,) New-York.

JANUARY INTEREST, 1875.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Jan. 21.

BANK OPEN from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 247 Greenwich st.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that on and after Jan. 18, 1875, the regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be paid on all sums entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets........$3,113,818 64 | Surplus.......$297,277 26
C. W. BRICKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER }
OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875. }

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.
LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LENOX, Mass., Jan. 7, 1875.

THE LENOX WATER COMPANY WILL RE-ceive sealed proposals to Jan. 23 inst., for the building of the Water-works in Lenox. Specifications, plans, and surveys may be seen at the Post Office in Lenox. Awards to be made on Jan. 25, inst.
WILLIAM H. HILL, }
ANDREW S. SERVIN, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LEATHER, SHOES AND FINDINGS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c.—Proposals Department of Public Charities and Correction until Jan. 26, 1875. See *City Record*.

COAL AND WOOD.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

WE BEG TO INFORM THE REGULAR customers of this company and the public generally that we have decided to discontinue the sale of coal at retail in our yards, namely:

At the foot of 24th st., North River.
At the foot of 3d st., East River.
At the foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn.

The business hereafter will be conducted by Messrs. WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT, and we recommend them to our customers with the assurance that they will be served in every respect as well as they have previously been by this company.
R. G. MOULTON,
General Sales Agent,
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

OFFICE OF WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT, }
NO. 115 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875. }

HAVING ENTERED INTO THE POSSESSION of the coal-yards lately occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, we are now prepared to deliver Lackawanna coal in any quantities at following prices on yard:

Grate	$6 00
Egg	6 00
Stove	6 20
Chestnut	5 40

Cartage extra according to distance.

Steamers, grocers, and manufacturers liberally dealt with.

Orders received at principal office as above, No. 33 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or at any of the yards.
WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT.

AUCTION SALES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
SALE OF PAINTINGS CONTRIBUTED
By members in aid of the fund will take place
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av.
FREE EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROAD-WAY, will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., a large and valuable collection of theological books.